

LESLIE'S

ILLUSTRATED

WEEKLY



Characteristic Scene in Prosperous St. Louis.

BUSY TIMES ON THE BROAD LEVEE WHERE THE PRODUCTS OF THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY ARE DISTRIBUTED—FAMOUS EADS BRIDGE IN THE BACKGROUND.

COPYRIGHT, 1909, BY UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD.

THE CHARLES SCHWEINLER PRESS

COPYRIGHT, 1909, BY JUDGE COMPANY, NEW YORK

ST. LOUIS NUMBER

We GUARANTEE the CIRCULATION of this issue of LESLIE'S WEEKLY to be 167,000 copies.



McIntyre Model M—\$850

Wheel Base—111".
Motor—Four-cylinder vertical, 4 1/2" x 3 1/2".
Horse Power—28-32.
Transmission—Planetary, 2 forward speeds, 1 reverse.
Drive—Shaft.
Ignition—Perfected McIntyre jump spark, coil, dry batteries.
Brakes—Double internal expanding, both rear wheels.
Tires—1 1/2" solid rubber.
Painting—Auto red.
Trimming—Red leather.

McIntyre

High-Wheel Motor Vehicles

Yes, high wheels! Why not? The highest priced automobiles have been coming gradually but surely to the high wheels. Not so very long ago 28-inch and 30-inch wheels were considered correct. To-day they are found only on cheap cars. For comfort and durability the high-grade, high-priced cars are using 34 and 36-inch wheels. What then is there radical about the 34 and 38-inch wheels on McIntyre Motor Vehicles?

And solid tires? Yes. Comfortable? Well, they are comfortable on your buggy—your carriage—aren't they? Why not on a motor buggy? McIntyre tires are made on special order—extra deep—extra comfortable—extra durable.

Full elliptic springs make comfort a certainty in a McIntyre. McIntyre Motor Vehicles give perfect service in town or country—over any kind of roads—mud, sand or hills—speed, 30 miles an hour—economical—simple—good style.

Write for big 1909 catalog of the only complete line of motor vehicles. Address

W. H. McINTYRE CO., Dept. 71, Auburn, Ind.
256-257 Broadway, New York 1730 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo

McIntyre Model H H—\$510

Wheel Base—69 1/2".
Motor—Double-cylinder, opposed offset, 4 1/2" x 3 1/2".
Horse Power—12-14.
Transmission—Planetary, 2 forward speeds, 1 reverse.
Drive—Chain, both rear hubs.
Ignition—Perfected McIntyre jump spark, coil, dry batteries.
Brakes—Contracting, both rear wheels.
Tires—1 1/2" solid rubber.
Painting—Body black; gear carmine.



Pure, Healthful, Refreshing

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS"

ONE CAUSE OF INSANITY.

Ted—"Does bleaching the hair cause insanity?"

Red—"Yes; I know lots of fellows who are crazy over bleached blondes."—Exchange.

BIBERY.

De Flatt—"Is it true that you once bribed an officer of the law?"

Suburb—"You can call it a bribe if you want to. I gave a policeman two dollars to induce our cook to stay."

HARGRAVE

112 WEST 72d STREET
NEW YORK CITY

"New York's Most Accessible Hotel"

Six lines of transit, including ELEVATED and SUBWAY EXPRESS STATIONS, on block. Located between Central Park and Riverside Drive. An absolutely fireproof, modern, high-class family and transient hotel. Appointments, service and cuisine unexcelled. All rooms with private bath. European plan.

\$2 Per Day and Upward

Send for Booklet and Map. Also Grand View Hotel, ADIRONDACKS, Lake Placid, N. Y.

THOMAS PARKES.

Pears'

A soap is known by the company it keeps. Pears' is found in good society, everywhere.

The use of Pears' Soap betokens refinement.

Scented, or not, as you prefer.

A CLEAN PIPE AT LAST TRY IT

The Freeman Pipe will not clog or slug

As sweet as a nut, as clean as a whistle! Absorbent cotton catches all SALIVA and DROPPINGS. Change cotton when saturated, thus the entire pipe is kept dry. WE PLEASE YOU OR RETURN YOUR MONEY. 3 1/2 in. bent or straight rubber bit. French briar \$1. Same in second quality, 50c. With amber bit, silver mounted, in case, \$5, postpaid. Ask your dealer, or send direct. Booklet free. REFERENCE: First State Bank.

THE FREEMAN PIPE CO., 56 First St., PETOSKEY, MICH.

The best place for rest or recreation or recuperation at this season is

ATLANTIC CITY
and the new Fireproof
CHALFONTE

is especially well equipped to supply the wants of those who come to secure them

Write for reservations to

THE LEEDS COMPANY
Always Open On the Beach



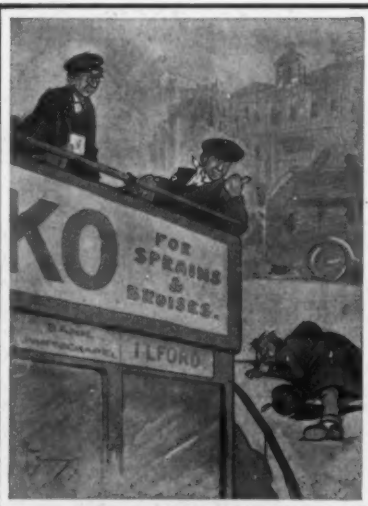
MRS. BROWN (to the new maid)—"Well, Nora, I hope we shall get along very nicely; I'm not at all difficult to please."

NORA—"No, mum; that's just what I thought the very minute I set eyes on the master."



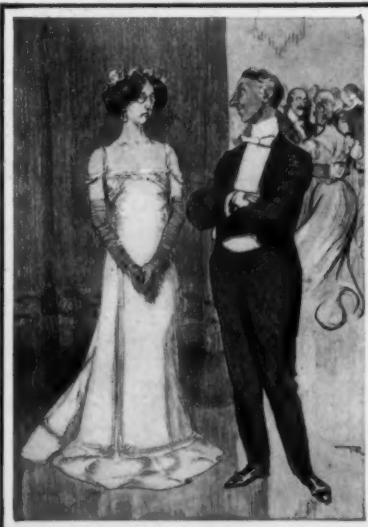
FITZNOODLE (with a yawn)—"Ya-as, weally, it costs me five thousand a year just to live, don't y' know."

HODGE—"Don't ye pay it! 'Tain't wuth it!"



A PASSENGER—"Ere! Whoa! There's an old bloke fell off the 'bus!"

THE CONDUCTOR—"Orl right, sonny. 'E's paid 'is fare."



THE CONVERSATIONALIST (to well-known authoress)—"I am so delighted to meet you—it was only the other day—I saw something of yours—about something or other—in some paper!"

LITTLE MOTHERS



Delight in the Use of CUTICURA SOAP

For more than thirty years Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment have been the favourite emollients in tens of thousands of households, for the preservation and purification of the skin, scalp, hair and hands.

Guaranteed absolutely pure and may be used from the hour of birth. Sold throughout the world. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., 133 Columbus Ave., Boston. Mailed Free, Cuticura Book giving description, treatment and cure of torturing, disfiguring humors.

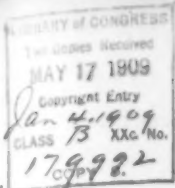


The Golden Jubilee of 8 COOK'S 9 IMPERIAL EXTRA DRY 5 CHAMPAGNE 0 50 Years OF Unrivalled Popularity 9 Served Everywhere

Helen—"Why, he yawned three times while I was talking to him!"

Myrtle—"Perhaps he wasn't yawning. He may have been trying to say something!"—Modern Society.





LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN THE UNITED STATES

Copyright, 1909, by Judge Company, Publishers.
Entered at the Post-office at New York as Second-class Mail Matter.
Cable Address, "Judgark." Telephone, 6632 Madison Square.

"In God We Trust."

Published by the
JUDGE COMPANY, Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth Avenue, Madison Square, N. Y.
John A. Sleicher, President. F. W. Schneider, Secretary. Arthur Terry, Treasurer.

Vol. CVIII.

Thursday, May 20, 1909

No. 2802

The Pilgrims' Three Hundred Years.

THE Boston Herald has started a movement for the celebration, by a world's fair in that city in 1920, of the three hundredth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, Mass., which was the beginning of the New England settlements. The object is good, and it ought to receive the country's favor. While the world's fairs at Philadelphia in 1876, Chicago in 1893, and St. Louis in 1904, and the smaller but extensive observances at Buffalo, Omaha, Portland (Ore.), Seattle, San Francisco, Atlanta, New Orleans, and other places, have given the middle States, the West, and the South several celebrations on a large scale, New England has had no exposition of any sort. Everybody who has any knowledge of American history knows that the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth in 1620 formed a decidedly important landmark in the evolution of the United States. Jamestown, Va., was established thirteen years earlier, as the first permanent settlement of English-speaking people in the New World; but the Plymouth colony, and those which followed it in other parts of Massachusetts and New England in general, had a larger influence than the Virginia settlements in shaping the fortunes of the American republic, and thus of republican government everywhere.

It was in Boston and its neighborhood that the agitation took concrete form which precipitated Lexington, Bunker Hill, and American independence. Men from the Pilgrim and Puritan region shaped the Ordinance of 1787, by which slavery was excluded from the Northwest Territory, comprising the present States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and that part of Minnesota which is east of the Mississippi River. This paved the way for that preponderance among the free States which told decisively in 1861-65 for union, liberty, and progress. The sons of the Pilgrims and Puritans have been on civilization's advance line in its march from the Merrimac, the Connecticut, and the Penobscot to the Columbia, the Sacramento, and the Colorado of the West.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY will be glad to aid the Boston Herald in its endeavor to get national and international recognition for its projected universal exposition in 1920. The country has been getting somewhat tired of world's fairs, but the latest of those on a large scale, that at St. Louis in 1904, will be sixteen years in the distance when the Pilgrims' tercentenary arrives. That date is a long way off yet, but observances which will be proportionate to the importance of the event require many years for planning and preparation. The Herald, therefore, has not started its movement too soon.

Lost—a Good Habit.

WHERE one church is now crowded, a hundred are a third or half filled. We do not go to church as we used to. Duty, once imperial here, long ago abdicated the throne, and we attend church only as we feel like it or chance to be attracted. Here and there a church may be packed to its doors, but even under conditions the most favorable the number of church-goers falls far behind the total population. What is the explanation? Ministers are inclined to charge much indifference to the Sunday paper, and doubtless there is a partial explanation here. It would seem, however, that the Sunday paper has come to stay; and those who remain away from church to read it would probably find another excuse were the paper taken from them. Some hold that Sunday is a day of rest. So intense is modern life that Sunday is required as a day of relaxation. Yet, *per contra*, there are as many who drive just as hard during the week, and who nevertheless use Sunday with as great intensity in seeking recreation and pleasure.

We hear also the time-worn pleas that the church is out of touch with the people and the times, that the ministry apparently does not appreciate the struggles of man's every-day life, that most sermons deal with the problems either of a remote past or of an unknown future, and that, failing to relate themselves to the actual experiences of to-day, they slump at the crucial point. As to the first statement, may it not be that the presence and support of such critics is the one thing that will help to put the church in touch with the times and the people? Let us have this by all means. On the other hand, may there not be some justification for the other criticisms? If anywhere we have a right to the note of reality, it is in the Christian pulpit. And we venture to assert that whenever a man preaches a spiritual message out of his own personal experience, or gives to life's mysteries and actualities a reasonable moral interpretation—in a word, whenever the preacher is able to speak with authority on moral problems from the inside, instead of moralizing about them from the outside, then he is sure to have some one to preach to.

In the good olden days the Sunday sermon was the intellectual treat of the week, the main topic of conversation from one Sabbath to another. That day is forever past. Books, magazines, daily papers, enter-

ing every home, are preaching sermons on the moral issues of life every day of the year. Yet the field of the pulpit is not pre-empted. The Christian minister may still speak with authority on the spiritual aspects of truth. The pulpit platform, with all the sacred surroundings of the sanctuary, re-enforced, too, by the preacher's personality, can make an appeal to the emotions, the imagination, the will, such as cannot come from the printed page.

But aside from the sermon itself, be it inspiring or otherwise, people ought to go to church to worship God. Should there ever arise a generation that forgets to worship at appointed times and places, moral advance will have received its death blow. It is instinctive for man to worship a power higher than himself, and it is the Christian Church which conserves this instinct. The church has always been too closely identified with the moral and intellectual progress of mankind to allow its influence to languish. Can there be an easier or simpler way for every man "to lend a hand" than to have a revival of the good habit of church-going?

Costly Circulation Ignorance.

NO ADVERTISER should be guilty of what is called "circulation ignorance." Yet it is a fact that some of the great advertisers of the country are imposed upon by claimants of large circulation, while overlooking publications that, without boasting, have brought their circulation up to a most attractive figure. Every once in a while we hear of some advertising agent or manager who expresses astonishment at the statement that the circulation of LESLIE'S WEEKLY is rapidly approaching the 200,000 mark. To every doubter we have but one suggestion to make, and that is, *examine our books!* We make the statement, unreservedly and in good faith, that the edition orders of LESLIE'S WEEKLY, without including extra orders, sample copies, or anything of that kind, but simply orders to fill the news-stand and subscription sales, have been as follows:

January 1, 1909.....	144,200
February 4, 1909.....	149,000
March 4, 1909.....	157,900
April 1, 1909.....	162,300
April 29, 1909.....	165,700
May 20, 1909.....	167,000

It is easy to see that within a few months, at this rate of progression, LESLIE'S WEEKLY will be in the 200,000 circulation class; and, when it gets there, the present low advertising rate—years ago fixed, when the circulation was less than 75,000—will no longer hold. The advertiser who wants the lowest rate for family magazine circulation should make his contracts now. The results of publicity in LESLIE'S WEEKLY are acknowledged in many letters, some of which we have printed. We add one more that recently came to hand:

J. F. PIERSON, JR., & CO.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange, Bankers and Brokers,
66 Broadway, New York.
NEW YORK, March 29, 1909.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Ave., City.

GENTLEMEN:—On looking over our advertising records we find that the results produced by our ad. in LESLIE'S exceed the results produced by any other advertisement we place. We thought this knowledge would be of interest to you, and while writing we wish to compliment you on the thorough manner in which your financial column is conducted. Your correspondents are answered in a way that shows a technical knowledge of the subject, and concise, comprehensive and intelligent answers are given that cannot be obtained through the ordinary newspaper correspondence columns.

Very truly yours,
J. F. PIERSON, JR. & CO.
(Signed) Geo. W. Butler, Adv. Mgr.

Every advertiser who has something of merit to present to the great mass of the American reading public should follow the example of the successful advertisers, whose advertisements appear in LESLIE'S WEEKLY, and try publicity in the oldest illustrated weekly in the United States, the one whose rapidly increasing circulation is proof that its old-time popularity still continues.

The Plain Truth.

A GREAT judge once remarked that "the right to tax was the right to destroy." The question has often been raised, but we will not endeavor to pass upon it, whether a high-tax law is not more effective in closing the saloon than a prohibition law. Much has been said on both sides of the question. Interest is added to the discussion by the news from Baltimore that, as a result of an increase in the cost of liquor licenses from the rate of \$500 to \$750, over five hundred saloons have been closed, while the revenue of the city from the tax on the saloons has not been diminished. There is no more interesting question before the American people to-day than the liquor question, and we purpose shortly to take it up from a broad and independent standpoint and present to our readers the result of an investigation which we are sure will be of no little interest.

AT THIS time, when economy in public expenditure should be the watchword and when the public is becoming more and more inclined to scruti-

nize the cost of government, the statement is made by the well-informed Albany correspondent of the New York World that the State printer at Albany "has benefited to the extent of nearly \$500,000 already through the favor of his legislative allies, and the total will be swollen later to nearly \$700,000—enough to establish and put into operation a plant that could perform the work satisfactorily to the State." These are astonishing figures and seem to call for thorough investigation. A State printing house has already been suggested, and the movement has been opposed on the ground that it would lead to extravagance. If the figures given by our contemporary are correct, a State print shop, even if extravagantly conducted, would be a move in the interests of economy.

AT LAST a quietus has been put upon the unbounded and very expensive ambitions of Dr. Wiley, of pure-food notoriety. The Secretary of Agriculture has promulgated the opinion of the Attorney-General upholding the legality of the referee board of scientific experts. This board, made up of some of the most eminent scientists of the country, disagreed with Dr. Wiley's action forbidding the use of a harmless amount of benzoate of soda as a preservative. These experts have shown that Dr. Wiley might as well have forbidden the use of chloride of sodium, or, in other words, common salt, as a preservative, and that in small amounts benzoate of soda is as harmless as salt. We have often stated that Dr. Wiley has rendered excellent services in the cause of pure food, but he has labored unfortunately under the belief that the question of the wholesomeness and the purity of food was not the only one to be considered, but that the enforcement of the pure-food law must be tangled up with all sorts of "rulings" which had little bearing on the question of the purity. As a result, some of our largest manufacturing interests found themselves subjected to the greatest hardship, so great that they were compelled to appeal to President Roosevelt, and out of this appeal came the appointment of a referee board of experts, with power to review and reverse the action of Dr. Wiley. The eminence of the gentlemen who constitute the board made its decision of far greater importance than the rulings of Dr. Wiley, but he accepted the situation with such bad grace that his resignation was expected. Up to this date it has not been forthcoming, and the presumption is that Dr. Wiley has concluded to subside and take his medicine.

THE TRUST-BUSTERS are having a fine time of it at Washington. The tariff discussion has given them their opportunity. The public had been led to believe that the trusts were confined mainly to the manufacturers of steel, sugar, oil, and tobacco; but Senator Nelson passes all these by. He charges that the lumber trust is the greatest monopoly, and that it controls the trade of timber as much as the Steel Corporation controls iron ore. Nelson is a Republican trust-buster from a protection State, fighting to reduce the tariff on lumber. Against him appears Senator Simmons, a Democrat and an anti-protectionist from North Carolina, defending the tariff on lumber and demanding its protection in the name of twelve States, mostly in the South, which claim lumber as their principal industry. On top of this, Senator Rayner, a Democrat from Maryland, declares warfare against the protective tariff, on the ground that it is solely for the benefit of the trusts and that the latter "have raised prices to consumers all along the line." Prices of necessities, in truth, are advancing. Our vigorous Democratic contemporary, the New York World, recently gave a list of staple commodities which advanced in price last month, and of which nineteen were articles of food, including apples, beans, butter, cabbages, corn, cheese, eggs, oats, potatoes, and pork. Have the farmers organized a trust to put up the prices of all their products? A prominent dealer makes this allegation, and says, speaking of the rise in fruits and vegetables, "The United Fruit Dealers' Association is doing this." Another dealer says that the retail grocers are responsible for charging high prices long after the wholesale prices have dropped. While the clash goes on, press dispatches report that the wheat dealers of Nebraska, Kansas, and Oklahoma, regardless of the trust-busting demands of their representatives in Congress, have formed an association to advance and maintain the price of winter wheat; and a dispatch from Kansas City, Mo., says that the lumbermen of Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Florida are uniting to push up the prices of lumber. Missouri has expelled a so-called trust, and the Kansas City Journal says that the dismissed workmen from the factories which have been closed have applied to the Governor for assistance in their distress, as he was responsible for a policy from which "no one has yet been able to point out any tangible benefits." All of which leads to the conclusion that there is a lot of humbug in the trust-busting business. The people are slowly but surely beginning to comprehend that fact.

Pictorial Record of Events of the Time



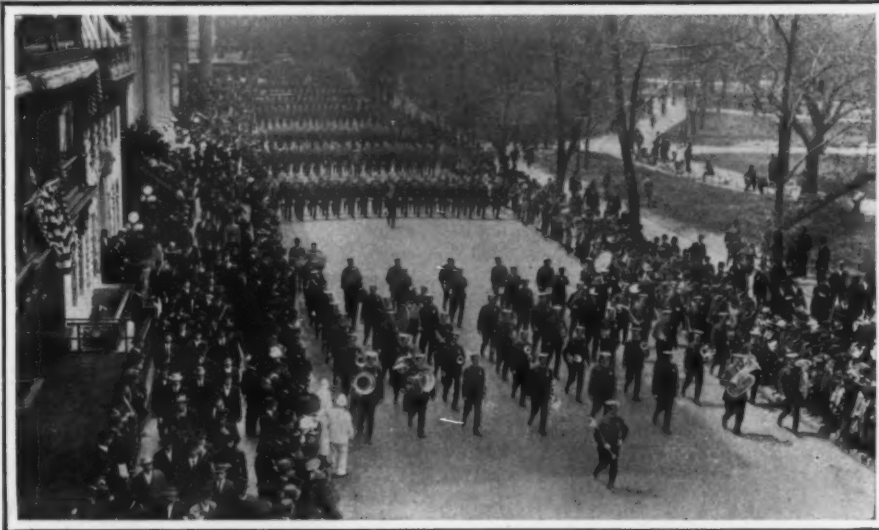
A NOTABLE SOCIAL AFFAIR IN THE NAVY—RECEPTION TO THE PHILADELPHIA NAVAL LEAGUE AND LADIES GIVEN ABOARD THE BATTLESHIP "KANSAS."—T. Dart Walker.



GEORGIA SWEEP BY A CYCLONE—HAVOC WROUGHT AT GAINESVILLE, GA., BY THE RECENT CYCLONE.—F. W. Clarke.



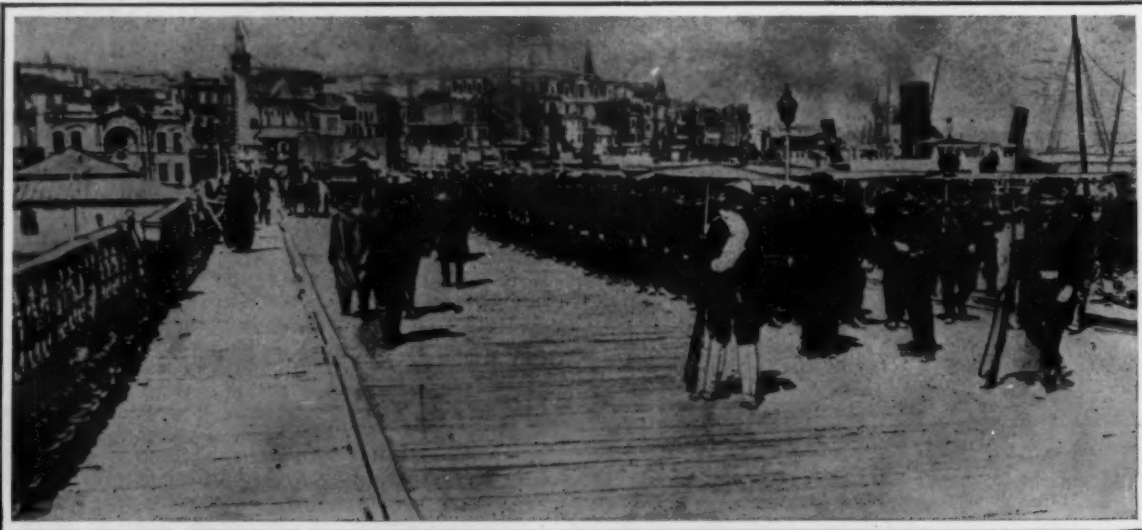
NEW YORK'S POLICE HEROES DECORATED—SEVEN HONOR MEN RECEIVING MEDALS FROM MAYOR MCCLELLAN ON THE OCCASION OF THE ANNUAL PARADE—POLICE COMMISSIONER BINGHAM AT LEFT.—H. D. Blauvelt.



THE BEST ANNUAL PARADE EVER HELD BY NEW YORK'S POLICE FORCE—THE PROCESSION HEADED BY THE POLICE BAND, PASSING MADISON SQUARE PARK ON MADISON AVENUE.—Blauvelt.

Triumph of the Army of the Constitution in Turkey

EXCITING SCENES IN CONSTANTINOPLE AFTER THE CITY'S CAPTURE BY THE YOUNG TURKS AND THE OVERTHROW OF ABDUL HAMID



THE VICTORS DISARMING DEPOSED SULTAN ABDUL HAMID'S PALACE GUARDS ON THE BRIDGE AT THE CAPITAL—MANY OF THE PRISONERS WERE EXECUTED.



SOLDIERS ESCORTING AMERICAN TOURISTS. In circle at right, Mahmud Shekret Pasha, commander Constitutional army.



SOLDIERS OF THE YOUNG TURKS' ARMY MARCHING THROUGH THE STREETS OF CONSTANTINOPLE AFTER THE CITY WAS CAPTURED.—Sphere.



OFFICERS OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL FORCES DISTRIBUTING COPIES OF THE PROCLAMATION DECLARING CONSTANTINOPLE IN A STATE OF SIEGE.

IN ELEC
tor of



CHE
Managing e
Sun, who h
second time
York

who is abo
ton Colleg
1872, spee
great edit
step by ste
has receiv
lege and
recognition
In the bo
ates who
will do fu

THE M
Dr. c
eating the
mended b
other laun
financial s

IF HE h
fession



MAJOR
Whose capti
at the Gr
has made

paid app
down the
the fame
country a
tend Gric
better tha
tion ditti
of his war
newspape
Republic
sented im
ington co
fondly re
verve an
melodies,
song may

Some day w
An' w'a
Den, settin'
Waterm

FOR SE
lie o
never ve
condition
being me
barbarian
of Europ
Liberia h
ress, the
so seriou
energy,
them. A
American
tended a
natural
they late
their tre
help, the

People Talked About

IN ELECTING Mr. Chester S. Lord, managing editor of the New York Sun, as regent of the University of the State, the New York Legislature fittingly recognized the merits and abilities of one of the best-known and most popular newspaper men of the metropolis.



CHESTER S. LORD,
Managing editor of the New York Sun, who has been elected for a second time as regent of the New York State University.

Mr. Lord has held his place on the great journal named for nearly thirty years, and it is not too much to say that every journalistic worker who has come in contact with him holds him in affection as well as esteem. This is the second time that he has been chosen as regent, his first term having begun in 1897, and having lasted until the number of the members in the board of regents was reduced. Mr. Lord, who is about sixty years old, is a graduate of Hamilton College, and went into the service of the Sun in 1872, speedily attracting the attention of its former great editor, Charles A. Dana, and rising steadily, step by step, until he became managing editor. He has received the degrees of M. A. from Hamilton College and LL. D. from St. Lawrence University, in recognition of his scholarly qualities and attainments. In the board of regents he has distinguished associates who welcomed his accession as that of one who will do full credit to the position.

THE MOVEMENT to raise \$150,000 as a gift to Dr. Charles W. Eliot on the occasion of his vacating the presidency of Harvard was generally commended by the friends of higher education. To his other laurels the good doctor may now add that of financial success.

IF HE had not chosen to adorn the newspaper profession, Major Alfred J. Stofer, whose effective rendition of his watermelon song has delighted hosts of public men, would undoubtedly have found the path to the minstrel stage, and have been a most efficient "end man."



MAJOR ALFRED J. STOFER,
Whose captivating watermelon song at the Gridiron Club's dinners has made him famous.—Prince.

Major Stofer, who is a Virginian, has been for twenty years one of the star entertainers of the Gridiron Club galaxy at Washington, D. C., and his *piece de resistance*, which never fails to elicit vociferous applause, is the plantation song, "De Watermelon Hangin' on de Vine." Presidents, ambassadors, and justices of the highest tribunal have paid appreciative tribute—tears of joy trickling down their cheeks—to this song, which has spread the fame of the jolly, modest little major all over the country among those who have been privileged to attend Gridiron dinners. Mark Hanna loved nothing better than to watch Stofer sing and act his plantation ditties, and William Jennings Bryan is one of his warmest personal friends. Major Stofer's newspaper career started on the old St. Louis Republican, and for many years he has represented important Southern newspapers as Washington correspondent. Host of fun-lovers will fondly recall the pleasure he gave them by the verve and swing of his delightful "nigger melodies," long after the words of his favorite song may have become true of him also:

Some day we's gwine to heaven, whar de good ole darkies go,
An' w'ar a crown a-shinin' like a star;
Den, settin' by de river, we kin eat, forever mo',
Watermelon wid de angels over dar.

FOR SEVERAL years past the little republic of Liberia, on the west coast of Africa, never very strong, has been in a precarious condition, its few civilized colored citizens being menaced on the one side by tribes of barbarians, and on the other by encroachments of European powers. While the people of Liberia have made a certain amount of progress, the difficulties of their situation have been so serious that, owing to lack of capital and energy, they have been unable to overcome them. As the republic was founded under American auspices, and this country has extended a moral protectorate over it, it was natural that the Liberians should appeal, as they lately did, to the United States for aid in their troubles. In response to their cry for help, the President appointed three commis-

sioners to investigate and report on conditions in Liberia. The commissioners are Roland Post Falkner, of the immigration service, the Rev. Dr. George Sale, of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, and Emmett J. Scott (colored), private secretary to the noted educator, Booker T. Washington. They sailed for Monrovia on board the scout-cruiser Chester, which was accompanied by the scout-cruiser Buckingham. The composition of this commission assures an intelligent inquiry into Liberian affairs and sound recommendations concerning them.

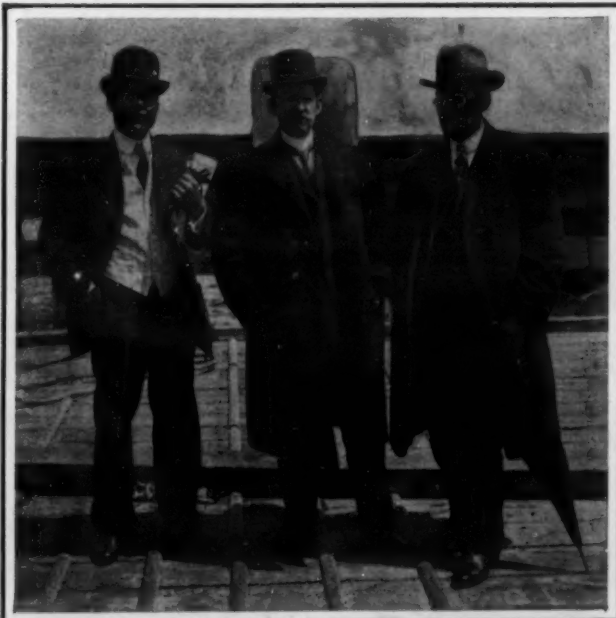
NO GREATER tribute can be paid to a man than an expression of unanimous and loving appreciation on the part of his subordinates and business associates. The ways of commerce tend greatly to discourage sentiment of this sort, and it is no small satisfaction to a man at the head of a large business enterprise to realize that the thousands of employes in his industry hold him in high esteem, both as employer and friend. Recently Mr. Adolphus Williamson Green, widely known in the business world owing to his remarkable achievement in building up the National Biscuit Company, of which he is president, was the guest of honor at a banquet given in New York by three hundred managers of the Eastern de-



NOTABLE TRIBUTE TO A CAPTAIN OF INDUSTRY.
Adolphus Williamson Green, president of the National Biscuit Company, and the superb loving cup recently presented to him by his business associates.—H. D. Blauvelt.

partment of the National Biscuit Company and their wives. Two hundred and fifty rooms at the Hotel Astor were called into requisition, thirty automobiles were put at the disposal of the visitors, and one-half of the New Amsterdam Theater was secured for an evening performance. Provision was made so that every item of expense was borne by the National Biscuit Company. In very graceful speeches, Mr. Green was eulogized as an ideal employer and friend, and presented with a capacious and handsome silver loving-cup, on which was inscribed: "Adolphus Williamson Green, from his associates in the National Biscuit Company, as a tribute to the genius of his inspiring leadership. New York, February 20th, 1909."

THE LATE political campaign in Newfoundland developed an instance of exceptional rudeness. When Sir Robert Bond, the widely known ex-premier, sought to land from a steamer at Western Bay to make a speech, he was rushed and thrown into the water by opposition partisans. The affair created a sensation throughout the island.



RESPONDING TO LIBERIA'S CRY FOR HELP.
The American commission which recently sailed for Monrovia to investigate conditions in the African republic. Left to right: Emmett J. Scott, Roland P. Falkner, and Rev. Dr. George Sale.

NO APPOINTMENT that President Taft will make during his administration will be more fit or more satisfactory to the American people than that of Hon. Oscar S. Straus for the post of ambassador to Turkey, as the successor of Ambassador Leishman, who will be transferred to Rome.



HON. OSCAR S. STRAUS,
Who has just been appointed ambassador to Turkey by President Taft.

Mr. Straus, who lately won new laurels as Secretary of Commerce and Labor in former President Roosevelt's Cabinet, has remarkable qualifications for the ambassadorial office, for this is the third time that he has been chosen to represent the United States at the Sublime Porte, and he has already served there under three Presidents, proving himself one of the ablest and most efficient diplomats in our foreign service. He was sent to Constantinople first by President Cleveland in 1887, and remained for some time under the Harrison administration. In 1897 President McKinley sent him again to the Turkish capital, where he continued as minister until 1900. Mr. Straus is a student of diplomacy, an able writer on diplomatic history and international law, and he so conducted himself as to command the approval of his own government and the good-will of the Turkish government. He displayed unusual zeal and tact in caring for the interests of Americans in the Turkish empire, and his return to Constantinople will be hailed with especial joy by the American missionaries, who never looked to him in vain for help in emergencies. Conditions in Turkey at present are so unsettled that it is fortunate that we are to be represented there by a diplomat of such ability and experience as Mr. Straus.

FEW PERSONS have been so well entitled to a notable reward for heroism as was Miss Mary McCann, who recently received a medal from Congress and a kiss from Speaker Cannon.



MISS MARY MCCANN,
A heroine who was given a medal by Congress and a kiss by Speaker Cannon.

Miss McCann, who is nineteen years old, is about to graduate from the Florence Crittenton School for Nurses, in Washington. The acts for which she was honored by the lawmakers of the nation were performed in 1904, at the time of the burning of the steamboat General Slocum, at New York, with the loss of hundreds of lives. Miss McCann, then only fourteen years old, was a patient in a hospital on North Brother's Island, but, although she was in a feeble condition from illness, she rushed out to the shore, waded into the water, and saved, one after another, nine children who had jumped or been thrown from the doomed vessel. She went into the water again for the tenth time, but her strength failed and then she had to be rescued herself. The facts in the case were told by Representative Goulden, of New York, in the speaker's room at the Capitol in the presence of quite a gathering. After Mr. Goulden's speech, the speaker presented the medal, congratulated Miss McCann, took her face between his hands, and kissed her. Miss McCann is one of nine persons—the other eight being men—who were awarded medals by Congress for heroism in the General Slocum disaster.

NOT A LITTLE comment was excited in high society in Europe by the refusal of American Ambassador White to attend the religious marriage of his daughter, Miss Muriel White, to Count Seherr-Thoss, at Paris. The bride being a Protestant and the groom a Roman Catholic, Mr. White desired that both Roman Catholic and Protestant church services should follow the civil marriage. The groom and his family agreed to this plan, but Cardinal Kopp, Bishop of Breslau, in whose diocese the couple will live, declined to grant a dispensation for the Roman Catholic marriage unless the bridegroom refrained from attending any other religious ceremony. As there were precedents for two services of the kind mentioned, Mr. White remained away from the church wedding as a protest against the attitude of the ecclesiastical authorities. Several Protestant noblemen who are friends of the bridegroom followed Mr. White's example.

Spring Plays, Good, Bad, and Indifferent

By Harriet Quimby



FRANK LALOR AND BLISS MELFORD, IN "THE CANDY SHOP," A NEW MUSICAL FRIVOLITY, ATTRACTING CROWDS, AT THE KNICKERBOCKER.—Hall.



AN ENTERTAINING COMEDY SCENE, IN "THE CLIMAX," A SPLENDID MODERN DRAMA AT DALY'S THEATER.



LAURA LEMMERS, OZA WALDROP AND MURIEL STARR, IN "GOING SOME," A LIVELY FARCE-COMEDY, AT THE BELASCO.—Hall.

ONE GOOD, earnest, powerful actor saves from actual failure the new drama at the Lyric, "The Great John Ganton," dramatized by J. Hartley Manners. The play has no reason for existence and will not last long. It is intended to portray a bluff, self-centered, obstinate, and successful captain of industry, the king of a Chicago stockyard, as he is found in every-day life. In his shirt sleeves, with his collar unbuttoned, with his hair uncombed, and his hands unwashed, he is represented as a millionaire sitting in his old chair and at his disordered desk, dealing with great and splendid business affairs as if he were sticking a pig in the shambles. The love affair of the son, with a daughter of an old enemy of the millionaire, brings in an opportunity for a little sentiment and adds to the interest of the performance; but the play points no moral, it does not tend to the elevation either of mankind or womankind, and it is, therefore, to be classed among the numerous other commonplace performances which for some inscrutable reason have been thrust upon the New York stage during this season of apparently persistent and perpetual dramatic failures. George Fawcett, as John Ganton, is all there is to the play at the Lyric, perhaps because there are few opportunities for others to distinguish themselves. Loretta Taylor, as May Keating, has an excellent part and takes it fairly well, but of the others little need be said.

A surprising and altogether pleasing feature of William J. Hurlbut's play, "The Writing on the Wall," which makes an attack on Trinity Church's methods of landlording East Side tenements, is not the play nor the acting, but the fact that Olga Nethersole, who plays the leading part, looks quite as young and as handsome as the advertising posters of her would have us believe. In the light of the fact that Miss Nethersole was playing leading parts when many of our leading actresses and actors of today were still in short frocks and second primers, many of the old-timers in the audience at the New York opening night at the Savoy Theater were occupied more in marveling at the open-handed defying of gray hair and wrinkles than in the action of the play.

"The Writing on the Wall" is a tirade against the Trinity Church Corporation, and the author, in his desire to right an alleged great wrong by making that wrong public, thought a great deal more about his sermon than he did of stage technique when he made his dramatization. In consequence, "The Writing on

the Wall," which contains enough dramatic possibilities for several plays, is a dull and uninteresting drama, bordering closely on melodrama. Theater-goers are a trifle weary of sermons and muck-raking which often smack of being dragged forth for money-making purposes only; and while it is possible to ap-

preciate Mr. Hurlbut's desire to expose the hypocrisy which sometimes lies hidden behind sanctified stained-glass windows, one who has secured his orchestra seat with a view of being entertained is not inclined to sit an entire evening listening to a badly acted lecture on social conditions.

"It has often been said that good parts make good actors, but no actor can make a bad part good," said Helen Ware, as she wielded the powder puff which imparted the desired paleness to the countenance of the resolute Mrs. Jeffries, Jr., in Charles Klein's drama, "The Third Degree," "and it is true. Of course the actor can do much for a play, and by the same equation the author can do much more for the actor. There is not a single artist on the stage to-day who, if called upon to answer the question, and who would honestly and frankly answer, 'To what do you contribute your success?' would not be bound to say, 'I had a great part, with great lines, with great situations, and with the aid of good stage management, good scenic surroundings; and, further, by reason of open-handed generosity on the part of the producing manager to spare no expense in order to make the production adequate, I was afforded the opportunity of making an impression on the audience that was long remembered.' One actor may play Hamlet better than another, but no actor can play it so badly as to destroy the beauties of the great lines and situations provided by Shakespeare. A child can read his soliloquy or 'the advice to the players,' and the man or woman of even restricted mental attainment would be forced to acknowledge the wealth of wisdom and the beauty of language that Shakespeare conceived. The author is the creator; the actor but the vitalizer."

The "tryout" performance of "The Incubus," a translation from the French, which was played by Laurence Irving and his wife, Mabel Hackney, at the Hackett Theater, testifies again to the utter inability of Englishmen—or Americans, for that matter—to impersonate the French, and to render respectable enough for New York theater-goers, and still retain the amusing properties of, a sketch of Parisian life which was written for Parisian audiences. A number of dapper Frenchmen of the boulevard type and a couple of cocottes trying to play "The Girl of the Golden West," with an attempt to imitate Westerners of the mining-town type, would be no less laughable

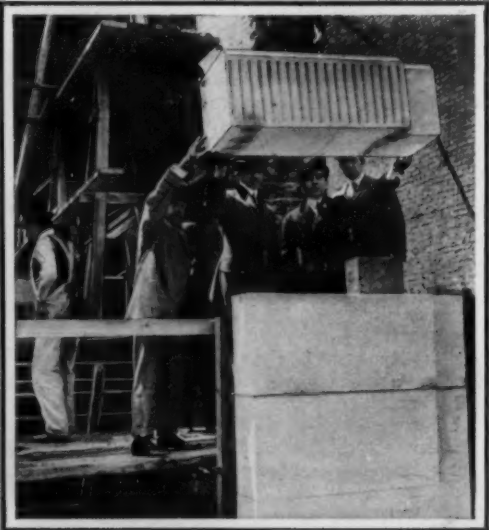


WHO'S WHO ON THE RIALTO.

95. VIOLA GILLETTE, AS THE FORMER MODEL, IN "THE BEAUTY SPOT."

Caricature by E. A. Goewey.

(Continued on page 474.)



LEE SHUBERT AND LEW FIELDS LAYING THE CORNER-STONE OF THE NEW COMEDY THEATER IN WEST FORTY-FIRST STREET, NEW YORK.—Hall.



HENRIETTA CROSMAN, APPEARING IN HER DELIGHTFUL COMEDY SUCCESS, "SHAM," AT WAL-LACK'S.—White.



JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS AND SOME OF THE SHOW GIRLS, IN THE NEW MUSICAL MELANGE, "THE BEAUTY SPOT," AT THE HERALD SQUARE. Hall.

Fury of the Elements—Havoc Wrought by Storm and Flood and Fire



A CYCLONE IN SAVANNAH, GA.—COMPLETE WRECK OF AN APARTMENT HOUSE ON WEST 41ST STREET.—Edward H. Gerard.



A FIERCE STORM IN CHICAGO—RUINS OF RUSSELL HALL, AT MORGAN PARK, ONE OF CHICAGO'S MOST BEAUTIFUL SUBURBS.—H. A. Atwell.



TENNESSEE SWEEP BY A TORNADO—TOTAL WRECK OF THE OLD UNION BAPTIST CHURCH, AT UNION.—G. M. McCormick.



RUINS OF THE CUBA (TENN.) HIGH SCHOOL, WHICH WAS ENTIRELY DEMOLISHED BY THE RECENT TORNADO.—G. M. McCormick.



A PENNSYLVANIA TOWN INUNDATED—WARREN, PA., TURNED INTO A LAKE BY A FLOOD IN THE ALLEGHANY RIVER.
G. M. Borg.



A \$1,200,000 FIRE IN CHICAGO—FIREMEN FIGHTING THE FLAMES WHICH DESTROYED THE GRAIN ELEVATOR OF JAMES A. PATTEN, THE WHEAT KING—TWO FIREMEN WERE KILLED AND TWENTY INJURED AT THE BLAZE.—A. P. Riser.



AN OUT-OF-SEASON SNOW-STORM—SCENE AT ST. LOUIS, MICH., AFTER A 18-INCH FALL OF SNOW ON APRIL 29TH, AN UNPRECEDENTED STORM FOR THAT TIME OF THE YEAR.—L. G. Whittaker.



A RAILROAD BLOCKED BY A LATE SPRING STORM—ROTARY SNOW-PLOW BREAKING THE WAY FOR TRAINS THROUGH HEAVY DRIFTS ON THE DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILWAY, AT CUMBER'S PASS, ROCKY MOUNTAINS, IN COLORADO.—Copyright, 1900, by T. C. Muller.

The Coming Centennial of a Great American City

By Dr. Charles M. Harvey

I.
WHEN, next October, St. Louis celebrates the hundredth anniversary of its incorporation as a town, it will have a larger background of history than most of the Western cities can claim.



DR. CHARLES M. HARVEY,
The well-known journalist,
and author of "History of the
Republican Party."
Rembrandt.

Detroit, New Orleans, Mackinaw, and a few places in New Mexico and Arizona were settled earlier, but for the average city on the Alleghenies' sunset side, a century ago is antiquity. Settled in 1764 as a fur-trading outpost, in the Franco-Spanish days, it was a fur-trading outpost in 1809, when it received its charter as a town. It had 1,000 inhabitants. That was six years after Bonaparte handed over to Jefferson the Louisiana province, extending from the Mississippi to the Rocky Mountains, the centennial of which was marked by a world's fair at St. Louis in 1904.

In the political and industrial history of the United States, St. Louis has borne a conspicuous part. It was the starting point for Lewis and Clark on their exploring expedition of 1804-06 from the mouth of the Missouri to the mouth of the Columbia, which gave the United States one of the claims by which, in 1846, we gained all the region between the northern line of Spain's province of California and Puget Sound. Pike, Long, Fremont, and other path-blazers of the wilderness, whose deeds fill a thrilling chapter in American annals, had St. Louis as a base of operations. From St. Louis in 1819 went Austin, who obtained from Spain the privilege of establishing an American colony in Spain's territory of Texas. Thus was started the chain of influences which freed Texas from Mexico at the battle of San Jacinto in 1836, and annexed it to the United States in 1845. This brought on the war of 1846 between Mexico and the United States, which placed the stars and stripes over New Mexico and California in 1848. St. Louis may be said to have been the eastern end of the Santa Fé, the Oregon, the California, and the Mormon trails, over which trade and colonization flowed into the valleys of the Pecos, the Rio Grande, the Columbia, and the Sacramento rivers and the Salt Lake basin long before the railways made their advent in those regions.

After being successively under three flags—those of Spain, France, and America—in its early days, St. Louis in 1861 seemed for a few months to be in danger of going under another flag—the stars and bars. Missouri's Governor, Claiborne F. Jackson, was a Southern sympathizer and refused to furnish to Lincoln the troops which were the State's quota under Lincoln's first call, just after the fall of Sumter. When, however, on May 10th of that year, General Nathaniel Lyon, Colonel Francis P. Blair, Jr., and their associates, with the regiments which they had raised independently to support the government, captured Camp Jackson, St. Louis contributed an episode which thrilled the North. Camp Jackson extended from the present Grand Avenue to Vandeventer Avenue, and from Olive Street to Laclede Avenue, in St. Louis. The exploit of Lyon, Blair, and their comrades was the first aggressive blow which was dealt for the Union. It strengthened the Unionist sentiment in Kentucky, east Tennessee, and Maryland, encouraged the people of Virginia's mountain counties to continue the movement which led to the creation of the loyal State of West Virginia in 1863, kept the northern line of Confederate influence west of the big river below the Arkansas border, and insured the opening of the Mississippi by Grant in the Vicksburg campaign of 1863.

II.

St. Louis is the radiating center of the influences which are at work in favor of the Lakes to the Gulf deep waterway movement. Its Business Men's League, its Missouri Manufacturers' Association, and other organizations of its citizens are actively enlisted in favor of the project. It was this movement, largely directed by St. Louis men, which induced President Roosevelt to make his trip down the Mississippi in October, 1907. This project incited the appointment by Mr. Roosevelt of his Inland Waterway Commission in 1907, on which all parts of the country were represented, and which is still in existence. The reasons why St. Louis is interested in the revival of steam navigation on the Mississippi and its tributaries are easy to point out. Until a

little over a third of a century ago St. Louis's fortunes rested on steamboating. When, in the summer of 1817, the *General Pike* tied up at the levee at the foot of Market Street, steam navigation on the Mississippi really began. In 1811 Nicholas J. Roosevelt, grand-uncle of the twenty-fifth President of the United States, completed at Pittsburgh the first steamboat which appeared west of the Alleghenies. This was named the *New Orleans*. Going down the Ohio and the Mississippi to the city after which it was named, Roosevelt's boat made a few trips between the Crescent City and Natchez, and then sank. Other boats appeared on the lower Mississippi soon afterward, and made trips up the Ohio as far as Louisville and Cincinnati.

The *General Pike's* advent at St. Louis, however, in 1817, started the real epoch of steam navigation of Western waters. In May, 1819, the *Independence*, the pioneer steamboat in the Missouri River, went a short distance up that stream; and a few weeks later the *Western Engineer*, carrying Major Long's exploring expedition, steamed up that river a few hundred miles. From St. Louis in 1823 the *Virginia* went up the river to the newly established Fort Snelling, in the heart of the Indian country, near the point where the Minnesota flows into the Mississippi. This was many years before the State of Minnesota was a local habitation or a name. In 1860 the American Fur Company's steamboats *Chippewa* and *Key West*, after several attempts, reached Fort Benton, in the present Montana, near the head of steam navigation on the Missouri, a distance of over three thousand miles, by the course of the river, from St. Louis, making the longest continuous river trip ever traversed by any steamboat in the world up to that time. That was the golden age of steamboating on the Western rivers.

When the writer of this article, then a boy, on his way from the East to cross the plains, got his first glimpse of St. Louis in 1868, the lines of steamboats for miles up and down the levee reminded him of the scenes on the docks on the Hudson and East rivers in New York. St. Louis was then the center of the most extensive inland river trade of any city on the globe. It was the focal point of steamboat lines, extending to Pittsburgh and other points on the Ohio in the shadow of the Alleghenies, penetrating to posts in Montana, close to the Rocky Mountain barrier, plying to St. Paul, at the head of Mississippi River navigation, and traversing the lower Mississippi to New Orleans. It also had direct steamboat connection with places along the Tennessee, the Cumberland, the Illinois, and other streams in the big valley.

Thus it was that while the 1,400 population of St. Louis in 1810, the first national census year in which it was part of the United States, had increased to only 16,000 in 1840, it was 77,000 in 1850, 160,000 in 1860, and 310,000 in 1870. It was then the largest city in the interior of the country. The title of "Queen City of the West," which Cincinnati held for many years, was transferred to St. Louis in the



ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL, AT ST. LOUIS, A MODERN AND WELL-EQUIPPED INSTITUTION.

Civil War days. The advent of the railway in the West about that time soon gave the primacy to Chicago, and it has been held by that city, with a constantly increasing lead, ever since.

III.

St. Louis believes it is on the eve of a new era of expansion. The railways, which first supplemented the rivers as carriers, soon superseded them, and at length abolished them. For years previous to the business setback beginning in October, 1907, however, the railways had become inadequate to handle the traffic which was offered to them, or which would have been offered if they had the facilities to take care of it promptly. This condition led many astute railway chiefs, like Harriman and Hill, to urge such a deepening and improvement of the country's navigable streams as would make them capable of meeting modern demands in navigation. Without waiting for the government to furnish the deep water, St. Louis is beginning to act. Defective transportation

facilities are even more responsible for the subsidence of the rivers as carriers than is the shallow water in the streams.

The Mississippi is as deep as it ever was, but the boat builders have not kept pace with modern demands. Economy in the shipment, the transshipment, and the handling and housing of freight at the terminals has been neglected. This lack is now to be supplied. W. K. Kavanaugh, of St. Louis, president of the Lakes to the Gulf Deep Waterway Association, has invented a boat of light draught, but of large capacity, which is expected to revive transportation on the Mississippi and its big tributaries. The Business Men's League of St. Louis is at the head of a movement which is expected to result in the raising of capital and the formation of a company which will finance lines of boats of this type, running between St. Louis and New Orleans, between St. Louis and St. Paul, and others traversing the Missouri to Kansas City. New Orleans, Memphis, Cairo, Kansas City, Pittsburgh, St. Paul, and other cities on the Mississippi and its important affluents are also taking an active interest in the scheme. The river revival scheme contemplates the erection, at strategic points on the streams, of warehouses within easy reach of the boats, to be equipped with devices for handling the freight expeditiously and economically. As the cost of transportation for long distances is naturally cheaper by water than by land, and as, under these conditions, it could be made sufficiently speedy, and also sufficiently regular, for most purposes, it is expected that the Mississippi and its navigable branches may become once more important competitors of the railways. And this, too, without waiting for the elaborate scheme of river improvement which is being pressed on the attention of Congress.

An especial impetus to river improvement is expected to come from the near approach to completion of the Panama Canal. This will introduce deep-sea craft on the Mississippi, at least as far north as the mouth of the Illinois; forty miles north of St. Louis. Colonel Goethals, the head of the engineering corps which has charge of the construction of the canal, says boats will be running through that short cut between the world's two big oceans by 1913 or 1914. Many persons in St. Louis expect to see the day when ocean vessels will load at her levee, sail, without breaking bulk, to the various ports on the east and west coasts of the United States and of Central and South America, as well as to Europe, Australia, and Asia, and establish a large and profitable trade between the city and the principal maritime countries of the world.

Cut longitudinally by the Mississippi River, the larger part of the country is west of that stream. St. Louis is nearer the geographical center of the contiguous part of the United States than is any other large city. That point is in northern Kansas. More than sixty per cent. of the country's annual exportation of \$3,000,000,000 is furnished by the trans-Mississippi region. More than eighty per cent. of the export commerce of the country originates in the Mississippi valley, or the great central basin extending from the Alleghenies to the Rocky Mountains. Regardless of the growth on the Atlantic and the Pacific coasts, the proportion of the contribution of the Mississippi valley to the country's industrial and commercial activities is likely to increase.

There are 16,000 miles of navigable rivers in the Mississippi watershed. No other equal area on the globe is so well supplied with streams which could, by an intelligent expenditure of money, be utilized to meet modern demands in transportation. The large sums of money which, in the past third of a century, France and Germany have been expending in dredging their rivers and in building canals show the value which they place upon water communication. As, except in military and naval outlay, those governments seldom spend a dollar unless they can see a financial return from it,

it is to be presumed that they have profited in a business way from their investment of money in river improvement. Manifestly the growth of population and the expansion and the diversification of the industries will eventually bring such a pressure of traffic upon transportation facilities as will compel the United States government to do for its navigable streams all over the country what Germany and France have done and are doing for theirs. Meanwhile St. Louis is beginning to take steps to utilize the great river highways of the Mississippi valley without waiting for the relief which time will force the national government to furnish. This notable indication of the enterprising spirit of its citizens augurs a great future for the thriving city. Before many years St. Louis will have become a metropolis whose population, commerce and wealth will far outrank their present proportions.

Charles M. Harvey

Our Amateur Photo Prize Contest

PENNSYLVANIA WINS THE FIRST PRIZE OF \$5, NEW YORK THE SECOND, AND OHIO THE THIRD



SPRING ALONG THE MERAMEC RIVER, NEAR ST. LOUIS.
A. Lang, Illinois.



(FIRST PRIZE, \$5.) AT "THE PLAYGROUND OF THE NATIONS"—SUMMER SCENE ON THE FAMOUS BOWERY, AT CONEY ISLAND, NEW YORK.—Harold Jorgensen, Pennsylvania.



(THIRD PRIZE, \$2.) THE LONE FISHERWOMAN—A SUMMER'S IDYL ON A WOODLAND STREAM.—W. G. Helwig, Ohio.



A RELIC OF ANOTHER AGE—A LITTLE LAPP WOMAN (IN LAPLAND), SEVENTY YEARS OLD, WHO LOOKS LIKE A CHIMPANZEE.—Commodore R. A. C. Smith, New York.



BEAUTY AND THE BEAST—MAKING FRIENDS WITH A SKEPTICAL CANINE, AT CREVE COEUR LAKE, ST. LOUIS.—P. O. P. Clark, Wisconsin.



AMONG THE PICTURESQUE RUINS IN TOWER GROVE PARK, ST. LOUIS.
James S. Lake, Missouri.



(SECOND PRIZE, \$3.) A PERAMBULATING DAIRY—MILK VENDERS IN THE CITY OF NAPLES, ITALY, SUPPLYING MILK FRESH FROM THE COW.—Harriet Quimby, New York.



THE BABY ELEPHANT AND ITS FAIR SPONSOR.
R. J. Horton, Connecticut.

From Nine Hundred Seventeen

By Albert W. Tolman

COUCHED on a long closet, parapeted with books, he woke in panic from a six-hour stupor. The gray dawn was just breaking. Chilled, hunger-gnawed, and stiff with weariness though he was, his earliest thought concerned neither warmth nor rest nor food. A short iron bar, gripped tightly even in sleep, was the solace to which returning consciousness glued his fingers.

Then he listened, ears pricked wolfishly, eyes bleary with dizzy dread, lips withdrawn in a breathless, bitter grin—listened as the trapped cougar for the hunter's step. Something stirred outside the door. With purple face and fluttering heart, he listened intently. But he heard only the simmer of steam and distant wheels rumbling over the frozen ground. With infinite stealth he hollowed a loophole in his dusty battlement. Through a window on the opposite wall, he espied two men scrambling from a rickety wagon in front of a billboard. On the arm of one hung a loosely folded roll of large posters; the other had a sloppy pail of paste and a long-handled brush. With deft carelessness they slapped a bill on the board. Then in they sprang, cut the gaunt horse, and rattled away.

A sun-shaft played on the center of the placard, where stared, big and black, the digits "917."

The man on the closet needed to see no more. He had seen a similar bill, eight hours before, under a sputtering arc light on a railroad station. It had bruited the escape of a Hockamensing convict in striped prison garb; height, five feet eight; weight one hundred and forty-three pounds; hair, red and close-cropped; eyes, light blue; face, smooth, with, scar under left jaw; second right upper molar missing. For information resulting in the capture of said convict, alive or dead, five hundred dollars.

The man's glance steeled. He had crept into the building through an unfastened window shortly after midnight, utterly done up by forty-eight sleepless hours. At first he had rioted in the joy of freedom, but the knowledge that every man's hand was against him soon curbed his ecstasies. All he cared for now was to get into some large city, there to lose his identity and begin life anew. Though this was his native town, it had not killed the fatted calf to welcome his return. Invading its hostile precincts because it lay on what seemed to be the quickest route out of the State, he had intended to sleep only a few hours and depart before dawn. Fatigue, however, had willed otherwise.

He stared round the room. It had a cement floor, and the unplastered walls were hung with mechanical drawings. There were little tool benches, each with a rack holding chisels, saw, planes, and rule. To Nine Hundred Seventeen it looked like a machine shop, although on a scale ludicrously small. A door slammed; he sank back behind the books, clutching his bar. A short, round-faced, spectacled man entered, who busied himself with quiet authority at a desk on a platform near the window.

Soon irregular footsteps trooped outside. The door creaked, and in straggled a crowd of boys. Hats and coats hung up, they began fussing with tools at the little benches. Yellow shavings littered the cement, and a piny incense floated up to Nine Hundred Seventeen. He marveled what all this might mean. He had never heard of a manual training school.

Through the room moved the spectacled man, correcting here, encouraging there. After a half hour the novelty had worn off for Nine Hundred Seventeen. On the ceiling, two feet above his staring eyes, warmth-revived flies crawled sluggishly. He wondered if they were good to eat. He was tigerishly hungry. All his self-restraint barely kept his fingers from the bag of crackers in his pocket; but he dared not risk betrayal by the slightest noise.

The forenoon dragged on wearily. One class departed; another came. At last a whistle bellowed noon. The teacher dismissed his pupils. Nine Hundred Seventeen rather liked his voice. Then, for above an hour, silence. He dozed.

Suddenly the voice aroused him.

"Morris, old man, I haven't seen you since the class broke up. How are you?"

The talk trailed off to college matters.

He started as though from a needle-prick. The teacher had been talking of his work.

"I want you to mark the little fellow who'll be at bench twelve presently. He's Jimmy Holligan, son of that escaped convict." Nine Hundred Seventeen knew he was pointing at the bill. He strained his ears. The voice continued, "Small good to advertise him here. He was seen at midnight at Ordway Junction, probably striking for New York."

"But Jimmy! No brighter boy in this building. Only three when his father got twenty years. His mother didn't live long, and an aunt in this city took the kid and changed his name. She died a year ago. Since then he's had to look out for himself. Not five people here suspect he's the convict's son. I got the whole story from the county attorney. Jimmy doesn't know about his father, probably never will. He's having a hard time—blackening boots, selling papers, and doing odd jobs. He'll have to leave school next June and shift for himself. Poor little devil! Thirteen years old! Only five hundred dollars would bridge him over to seventeen and give him a good education. I've helped him some, but a teacher doesn't get much and I've my own children to care for."



"WELL, KID, YOU FOUND ME OUT SURE—THE REWARD'S YOURS."

The conversation turned. But the convict heard no more. He began thinking about Jimmy. He had never cared much for the child, anyway, remembering him rather as an annoyance than otherwise. Ten hopeless prison years had blurred his memory. They would be strangers, he had felt, when he got out, if he ever did get out. Still it was his boy. Into what had he grown? He moved his head to command the bench.

The gong struck two. The room filled slowly. Nine Hundred Seventeen trained his eye on bench twelve. Suddenly before it appeared a boy—his boy. Disappointment, almost disgust, filled the convict. His son! That thin, undersized, carrot-haired lad, with pale-blue eyes and freckled face! He noted the threadbare jacket, worn stockings, stubbed shoes, his hollow cheeks, sloping shoulders, and flat chest. What a contrast to the black-haired, well-dressed sturdy youth at bench thirteen!

The teacher spoke to this boy,

"Desanto!"

The strange name sounded familiar. Why, twenty years back, Tony Desanto had been his schoolmate, a chuckle-headed, stupid Italian lad, everybody's fool. Young Desanto wore a gay red tie of which he was evidently very proud; Jimmy had no tie at all. The convict felt a sudden unreasoning anger—why didn't his boy have a red tie, too? But how was he to get it? Desanto had a father to buy him such things; his boy didn't have any. A strange discomfort smote the fugitive. He had given Jimmy life—nothing more.

The class fell to work. The convict watched his son with painful interest. The teacher had been right in calling him the brightest in the room. He handled his tools deftly. Yes, he was ten times brainier and quicker than the fat, stupid, well-dressed chap beside him. His boy. He saw himself in the lad, and began to feel a father's pride.

For two hours he watched, almost forgetful of hunger and his desperate position. If he could only help Jimmy! It was torment to feel that Desanto

could aid his boy, while he, the prison-bird, could do nothing for his own. Nothing? His heart beat wildly—after all, if he was willing, he had something to give. And then in his breast a terrible conflict began. The deeps of his being were broken up. Back and forth over the dead lava fields within his brain surged fiery passionate tides. Freedom was in his grasp. His prospects for escaping from the city that night were good. He knew what recapture meant. But never again might he have a chance to help his boy. Here was an opportunity to atone in part for what he had not done the past ten years. But it would be at fearful cost—the sacrifice of the liberty he had coveted. The call of blood is most compelling; here was his flesh and blood starving for what he alone could give. Too well he knew what lay before the lad if turned adrift now to shift for himself—that had been his own curse. Ten years of his own life, or the lifetime of the boy? The question was very tangible and concrete. He wrestled it out painfully, the sweat-beads dewing his forehead. At last he decided—for the boy.

But how could he assure Jimmy the reward? It

would not do to betray himself when all were present. Soon it was time for the class to be dismissed. His boy had almost finished a pen-rack. Would he stay for the final touches? On that depended all.

The teacher stopped beside him; their heads nodded. When the gong struck and the others put their work away, Jimmy kept on.

Nine Hundred Seventeen felt sure he could trust the teacher to see that his boy got the reward. The man stepped out for a moment, leaving Jimmy alone. Here was the opportunity.

Half rising from behind his barricade, the convict gave a grating cough. At once the boy's sharp eyes fastened on him; he dropped his tools and started to run out just as the teacher opened the door.

Nine Hundred Seventeen beckoned with his bar, which he still gripped unconsciously.

"I'd like a word with you, boss," he requested.

"But send the kid out first."

The teacher hesitated a moment, then turned swiftly.

"Wait for me in the hall, Jimmy," he commanded, and the lad went out wondering. The teacher walked over to the closet.

"Well?" he said calmly.

The fugitive felt embarrassed. He choked and swallowed, twisting his fingers about the bar. Then he pointed to the billboard.

"I'm Nine Hundred Seventeen. The boy saw me. I'm going to give myself up. The reward's his. I want you to see that he gets it."

The other blinked in surprise through his glasses. He started to speak, then checked himself.

"Very well," he replied calmly, and left the room. The convict sank back on the closet. No further need of caution. He could eat now without fear. He tore at the crackers like a wild beast.

Feet stumbled along the entry, heavy, hesitating. Then others behind gave them confidence. The door flung open. In burst a bluecoat and aimed a cocked revolver at the closet-top.

"Come down out o' that!" he growled.

Nine Hundred Seventeen fought his final battle.

"Alive or dead," ran the bill, and he had pledged himself never to be taken alive. But he did not wish to stain with blood what would probably be the boy's only memory of his father, even though he might never know it was his father. He dropped his legs over the closet edge and slid down.

In the group by the door stood the teacher. The convict shot him an appealing glance.

"Don't tell Jimmy."

The teacher returned a look of full comprehension; pity and admiration were in it, too. The man had sinned greatly, but he was atoning heroically. For his boy's sake he was going back to a living death.

Half-timid, half-bold, the lad had slunk in after the others. His shy, weakened face peered ratlike from behind the teacher's sleeve. The father felt a knife stab. God! What might he not have been to his son! But he must see the thing through.

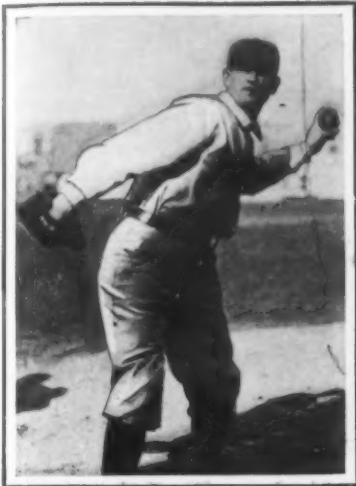
He tried to smile at Jimmy.

"Well, kid, you found me out sure—the reward's yours. A present from Nine Hundred Seventeen, remember."

He held out his wrists for the handcuffs.

Gossip and Pictures from the World of Sport

By E. A. Goewey



CHASE, FIRST BASE NEW YORK AMERICANS.



SPRAKER, CENTER FIELD BOSTON AMERICANS.



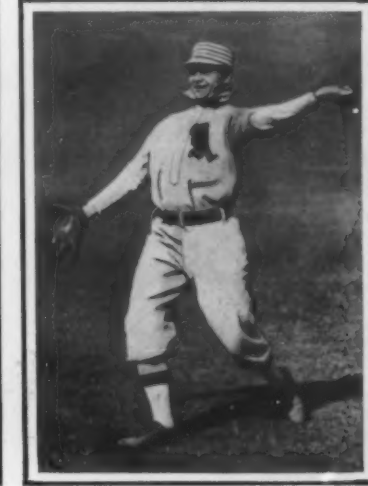
BERGEN, CATCHER BROOKLYN NATIONALS.



WILTSE, PITCHER NEW YORK NATIONALS.



BOWERMAN, MANAGER BOSTON NATIONALS.



STRUNK, CENTER FIELD PHILADELPHIA AMERICANS.

The Umpire Question—Once Again.

BASEBALL is the one sport in which every American man and boy, whether he be of low or high degree, is intensely interested year in and year out, and consequently it is a mighty big financial success for the men who are conducting it. If the game is to continue to be the great national pastime, everything must be done, not only to maintain its present high standard, but also to improve it. The inside playing of baseball grows more scientific every year, and the players and managers can be trusted to continue their end of the work toward the further betterment of the game.

But there is one weak spot, and that is the umpire system. The only real improvement that has been made in this division of the sport in recent years has been to have two umpires on hand at each of the major league games. The rules of baseball are absolute, and should be administered alike by the men selected for that purpose. But, are they? Well, not so that you can notice it. There are sixteen umpires in the two major leagues, and during the course of a season they develop sixteen different interpretations of the rules. In their manner of maintaining order on the field, the fans see a bewildering variety of methods of discipline. In this connection one sees everything from the original method adopted on occasions in Ban Johnson's American League (where an umpire who objects to some action on the part of a player promptly hits said player a blow in the face and then suspends him from the game) on

up to the really splendid order that is maintained by some of the truly manly fellows, who have the respect of even the players. And the umpire whose work today inspires respect in a ball player is a man worth noticing. If the men selected to maintain order on the baseball fields set an example of brutal disregard for the rules, what is to be expected from the players when worked up to a perfect frenzy in their desire to win games?

On the afternoon of May 7 at American League Park, New York, during a game between the Bostons and the Yankees, Umpire Tim Hurst did his part toward disgracing the game of baseball by hitting Third Baseman Elberfeld, of the Yankees, in the face and then ordering him out of the game.

There had been a dispute at the plate between the

two over a decision, and it is said that "Kid" jostled the indicator-holder. But Hurst's display of prize-ring etiquette was inexcusable. He had all the baseball authority that he could possibly have desired to punish the offending player, but a fist fight seemed to appeal most to his idea of what was proper under the circumstances.

Will Hurst be properly punished? It is impossible to tell at this writing, but judging by some things that have happened in the past, it would not be at all surprising if the authorities, who could discipline the umpire severely, vent most of their displeasure upon the offending player. This is not Hurst's first offense of the kind, but it should be next to his last.

But the fans must take off their hats to most of the umpires in the American League when it comes to interpreting the rules. They are not perfect, but the work of most of them is so far superior to the hippodrome efforts on the part of some of the National League indicator-holders that there is no comparison. Here is a quotation bearing upon the situation, selected from an envelopeful, clipped from papers in the National League cities since the beginning of the 1909 season:

"Messrs. Truby and Rigler, in the order named, were the official representatives of the National League on the field. Of Mr. Rigler it is known that he came to the National League with the reputation of having the physical qualifications of a prize-fighter. Nothing was said of his mental ability at the time, though much has been said on the subject since he joined us. Mr. Truby is entirely new to us, and he gets to be more and more of a joy from day to day. It has been the destiny of the writer to be hooked up in the games where these two gentlemen have officiated ever since the season opened, and they form one of the most interesting teams we have seen since Punch and Judy quit."

Probably the essence of success in umpiring is (Continued on page 474.)



EVERYTHING COMING THEIR WAY.

THE WORK OF SOME OF THE MAJOR LEAGUE UMPIRES IS MAKING THE USUAL HIT WITH THE FANS.
Cartoon by E. A. Goewey.



DANIEL J. MCAULIFFE,
Managing editor St. Louis Republic.



W. V. BRUMBY,
Managing editor St. Louis Star.



JOSEPH PULITZER,
Proprietor St. Louis Post-Dispatch.



CAPTAIN HENRY KING,
Managing editor St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

SOME OF THE LEADING JOURNALISTS OF ST. LOUIS.

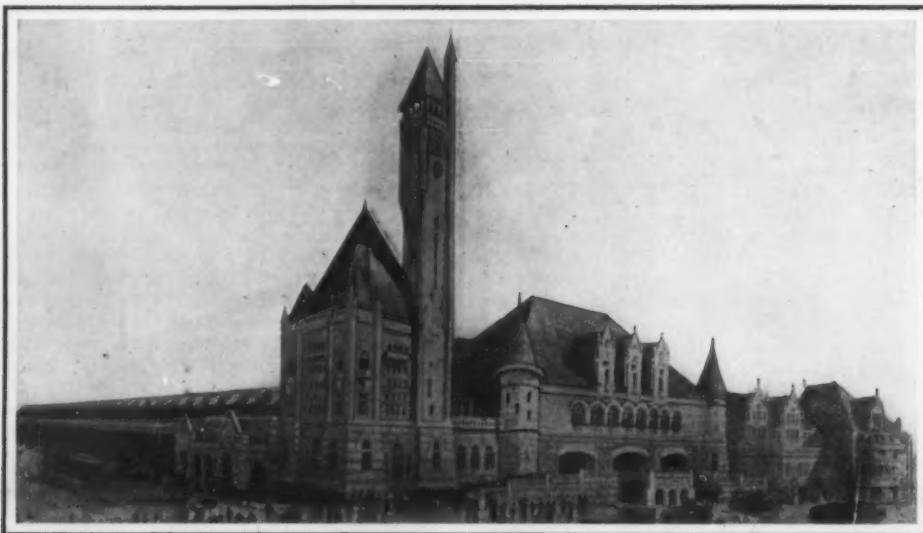
Scenes of Interest in St. Louis, the Famous and Flourishing Mound City



THE PRESENT WHOLESALE DISTRICT ON WASHINGTON AVENUE, ST. LOUIS.



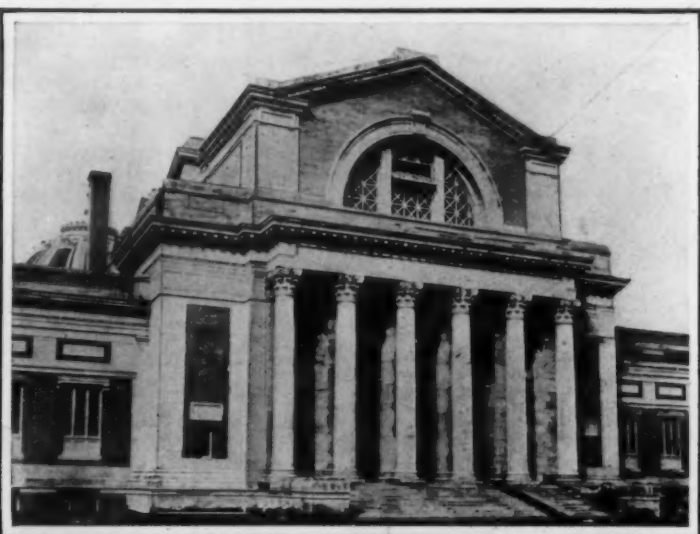
WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY, COMPRISING THE ADMINISTRATION BUILDINGS OF THE ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION OF 1904.



UNION STATION, AT ST. LOUIS, THE LARGEST STRUCTURE OF ITS KIND IN THE UNITED STATES.



THE RETAIL DRY-GOODS SECTION ON WASHINGTON AVENUE.



IMPOSING ENTRANCE TO THE ART PALACE IN FOREST PARK, ONE OF THE LATE WORLD'S FAIR BUILDINGS.



SCENE IN THE SPACIOUS AUDITORIUM WHEN AN AUDIENCE OF MANY THOUSANDS LISTENED TO PADEREWSKI'S PLAYING.



THE BLAIR MONUMENT AT THE MAIN ENTRANCE TO FOREST PARK.



IN THE HEART OF THE SHOPPING DISTRICT—BROADWAY, LOOKING NORTH FROM OLIVE STREET.

Winter Garb of the Fashionable Women of St. Louis—Snapshoted from Life



EXPENSIVE LYNX NECK PIECES AND MUFFS—HATS DECORATED WITH FUR AND PLUMES.



STRIKING BLACK AND WHITE STREET SUIT, AND A LIGHT GRAY TWEED TAILORED SUIT FOR GENERAL WEAR.



A SIMPLE MARINE BLUE BROADCLOTH COSTUME, WITH LYNX MUFF AND TOQUE.



HANDSOME STRIPED WALKING SUIT IN BROWN AND TAN—DARK BROWN HAT AND VEIL.



OUT FOR A STROLL—FANCY NECK PIECES AND COLLARS ARE MUCH IN VOGUE.



SIMPLE BUT ELEGANT SHOPPING SUIT OF PEARL GRAY, WITH CHINCHILLA MUFF AND HAT.



A HANDSOME VELVET SUIT, WITH WHITE FOX FURS, AND HAT TRIMMED WITH AIGRETTES.



RUSSIAN TURBAN, WITH OLD ROSE WILLOW PLUME, AND DARK STREET SUIT—HAVANA BROWN TAILOR-MADE SUIT WITH MANNISH HAT.



A VERY STYLISH SCHOOL SUIT OF HEAVY MATERIAL FOR YOUNG GIRLS AND A MODISH FULL-LENGTH TOP COAT.



A VERY CHIC COSTUME AFFECTED BY THE MATINEE GIRL.

Photographs by William Burton.

Monuments of Enterprise in St. Louis, and Missourians of Note



NEW TEN-STORY OFFICE BUILDING OF THE ROBERTS, JOHNSON & RAND CO., The largest manufacturers of shoes in the world. Ten big specialty factories. The company's slogan is—"Star Brand Shoes Are Better."



WRIGHT BUILDING, EIGHTH AND PINE STREETS, UNDER MANAGEMENT OF ISAAC T. COOK.—E. D. Hampson.



ADOLPHUS BUSCH, President Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association.



MARYLAND HOTEL, ONE OF THE LEADING HOUSES OF ST. LOUIS. Cook.



BUILDING OF HAMILTON-BROWN SHOE CO., ST. LOUIS, U. S. A., LARGEST IN THE WORLD. "KEEP THE QUALITY UP." Burgess.



THE PLANTERS' HOTEL, ST. LOUIS'S GREATEST HOTEL.



FUNSTEN BROS. & CO., WHOLESALE SELLERS OF RAW FURS, LARGEST IN THE WORLD IN THEIR LINE.—Woodward & Tiernan.



SIMMONS HARDWARE COMPANY'S BUILDING. Harper.



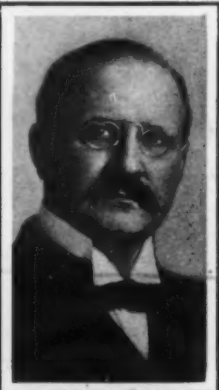
MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY'S BUILDING.



GEORGE WARREN BROWN, President of the Brown Shoe Company.—Strauss.



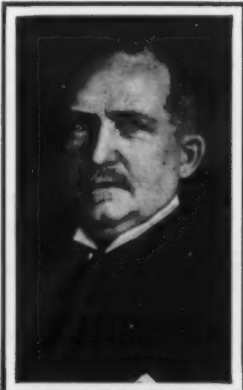
HON. M. M. STEPHENS, A prominent citizen. Smith.



HENRY W. PETERS, President of the Peters Shoe Company.—Rosch.



EDWIN P. GUTH, President St. Louis Brass Manufacturing Co.—Robertson.



A. D. BROWN, President Hamilton-Brown Shoe Company.—Rosch.



EDWARD F. GOLTRA, Capitalist. Murillo.



VICTORIA BUILDING. Jones.



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF ST. LOUIS. Courtesy Butler Bros.



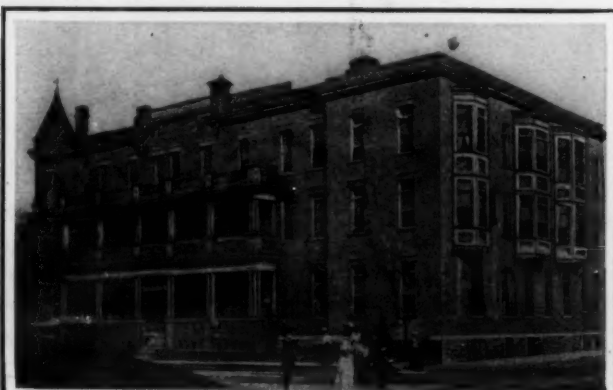
CHEMICAL BUILDING, UNDER MANAGEMENT OF ISAAC T. COOK.—Hampson.



THE STAR BUILDING, HOME OF THE DAILY AND SUNDAY "STAR."



PIERCE BUILDING, CONTAINING 928 ROOMS, THE LARGEST OFFICE BUILDING WEST OF NEW YORK CITY. *



THE MAYFIELD SANITARIUM, ONE OF THE PROMINENT INSTITUTIONS OF ST. LOUIS. Miller.

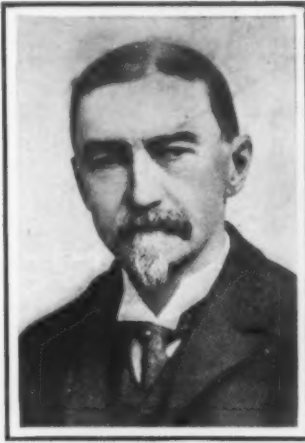


BOOGHER, FORCE & GOODBAR HAT COMPANY'S BUILDING. Koster.

Prominent Citizens and Leading Business Establishments of St. Louis



THE GRAND-LEADER—MAMMOTH ESTABLISHMENT OF THE WIDELY KNOWN STIX, BAER & FULLER DRY GOODS COMPANY.
Mausan, Russell & Garden.



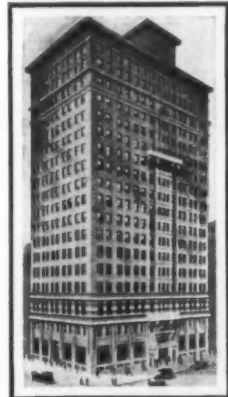
E. C. SIMMONS,
Chairman of the Board, Simmons Hardware Company.



TIMES BUILDING, THE HOME OF THE ST. LOUIS "TIMES."
Sheridan.



SYNDICATE TRUST BUILDING,
The largest and most complete office building in the business center. Holbrook-Blackwelder Real Estate Trust Co., managers.



THIRD NATIONAL BANK BUILDING.
Krumm.



HOWARD BOOGHER,
President Boogher, Force & Goodbar Hat Company.—*J. C. Strauss.*



THE RICE-STIX DRY GOODS COMPANY'S BUILDING.
Munson.



FRISCO BUILDING, NINTH AND OLIVE STREETS, UNDER MANAGEMENT OF ISAAC T. COOK.



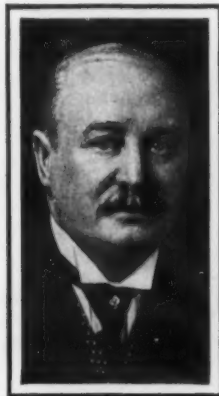
W. H. MAYFIELD,
President Mayfield Sanitarium.
Starke.



HON. ROLLA WELLS,
Mayor of St. Louis.
Phillips.



ISAAC T. COOK, ST. LOUIS,
Prominent real estate manager.—*Strauss.*



CHARLES F. WENNECKER,
President Blanke-Wennecker Candy Company.—*Strauss.*



CHARLES A. STIX,
President Stix, Baer & Fuller Dry Goods Company.



HON. CYRUS P. WALBRIDGE,
Ex-mayor of St. Louis.
Kandler Bros.



AMERICA'S GREATEST COLISEUM—THE IMMENSE COLISEUM AT ST. LOUIS WHICH COVERS AN ENTIRE BLOCK—SEATING CAPACITY, 15,000; COST, \$500,000.



HON. E. O. STANARD.
Barclay Bros.



FAIRBANKS, MORSE & COMPANY'S BUILDING.
Sanders & Melsheimer.



NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN ST. LOUIS.—*Mausan, Russell & Garden.*



WOODWARD & TIERNAN PRINTING COMPANY.



THE WHITE HOUSE IN ST. LOUIS, HOME OF THE BROWN SHOE COMPANY.



HOTEL JEFFERSON, ST. LOUIS.

FINANCIAL

Listed Stocks

Write for our Circular No. 53, describing about 70 issues of Railroad and Industrial Stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

Spencer Trask & Co.

Investment Bankers,
William and Pine Sts., New York.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

THE WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW OF J. S. BACHE & CO., BANKERS, 42 BROADWAY, QUOTED WEEKLY BY THE PRESS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES, WILL BE SENT ON APPLICATION TO INVESTORS INTERESTED.

Advice to individual investors given on request.

"Leslie's Weekly" requests you to mention this paper when writing for above Review.

Odd Lots of Stock

You invest in odd lots (1 share up to 100 shares) because you can thus trade conservatively and with moderate capital.

We assist you through good execution of orders, buying odd lots at the offered price of 100 share lots or better, and selling at the bid price or better.

We give the attention to your account which houses dealing mainly in large lots will not extend to small business.

Send for market letters and "Odd Lot Circular B."

JOHN MUIR & CO. Members of the New York Stock Exchange
71 Broadway, New York

FRACTIONAL LOTS

We make a specialty of executing orders for all Stocks listed on New York Stock Exchange in Fractional Lots from one share upward. Write for circular A 22.

STOCKS and BONDS bought for investment.

FRACTIONAL LOTS CARRIED ON MARGIN

Daily Market Letter sent on request.

Inactive Securities Accurately Quoted

Interest allowed on deposits subject to check.

J. F. PIERSON, Jr., & CO.

(Members of the New York Stock Exchange)
66 BROADWAY - NEW YORK

Richard H. Swartwout

Paul Appenzellar

Swartwout & Appenzellar

BANKERS

44 Pine Street

New York

Members New York Stock Exchange

Manual showing prices and statistics of Railroad and Industrial Corporations sent Investors upon request.

3% - 5% and 6%

Write us for first mortgage securities netting investor as above. We sell our own securities only. Over sixteen years successful experience. Principal and interest collected and remitted free.

Correspondence invited
PEOPLES TRUST & SAVINGS BANK
Clinton, Iowa
Capital and Surplus \$535,000.00

7% FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS 8%

Secured by well improved Seattle real estate. If you are interested in absolutely safe investments with high earning power write for particulars and references. P. O. HOLLAND, N. Y. Bk., Seattle, Wash.

8 Per Cent. First Mortgage Loans

Absolutely safe. Secured by improved Houston real estate of double the value of loan.
If you wish an investment as safe as U. S. Bonds and paying 8 per cent. interest per annum, write me.
W. H. McLELLAND, Commercial Bank Building, Houston, Texas.

A REGULAR CUSTOMER.

He was out with his best girl, and as they strolled into the West End restaurant he tried to put on an I-do-this-every-evening kind of look. When they were seated at a table a waiter approached them.

"Will monsieur have à la carte or table d'hôte?" he asked.

"Both," said the young man; "and put plenty of gravy on 'em."

LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

New York Office: Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth Avenue.
Western Advertising Office, 1136-7 Marquette Building, Chicago, Ill.
EUROPEAN SALES-AGENTS: The International News Company, Bream's Building, Chancery Lane, E. C., London, England; Saabach's News Exchange, Mainz, Germany, and Milan, Italy; Brentano's, Paris, France.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Persons representing themselves as connected with LESLIE'S WEEKLY should always be asked to produce credentials. This will prevent imposition.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Our circulation books are open for your inspection. Guaranteed 166,398 copies for issue May 13.

A SPECIAL WORD TO SUBSCRIBERS.

TERMS: Ten cents a copy, \$5.00 a year.
Postage free to all subscribers in the United States, Mexico, Hawaii, Porto Rico, the Philippine Islands, Guam, Tutuila, Samoa.

Postage to Canada, \$1.00 extra.
Foreign postage, \$1.50.

Subscriptions are payable in advance by draft on New York, or by express or postal money order.

BACK NUMBERS: Present year, 10 cents per copy; 1908, 20 cents; 1907, 30 cents, etc.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS: Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new address, and the ledger number on their wrapper. From two to three weeks must necessarily elapse before the change can be made, and before the first copy of LESLIE'S WEEKLY will reach any new subscriber.

Subscribers to Preferred List (see Jasper's column in this issue) will get current issue always.

The publishers will be glad to hear from subscribers who have just cause for complaint because of delay in the delivery of their papers, or for any other reason.

If LESLIE'S WEEKLY cannot be found at any news-stand, the publishers would be under obligations if that fact be promptly reported on postal card or by letter.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, at the full subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, or \$2.50 for six months, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answer by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of Judge Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York.

I AM IN receipt of a letter from a widow who has been left with a few thousand dollars, and with no other means of support. She writes me, "I wish to thank you for a single word of warning in one of your recent articles, which you probably thought was not of great consequence, but it has saved me from much distress. Your warning was against the purchase, by those in moderate circumstances, of highly speculative stocks simply in the hope and belief that they would yield large returns. When I read your article I was on the point of using nearly half of my little fortune in the purchase of a mining stock in which a number of my friends were interested, including the pastor of one of our churches and an employé of one of our banks. Since that time it has been discovered that the statements given out by the manager of the mining company were untrue, and it looks as if all, or nearly all, of the money that my friends put into the property would be lost. But for your word of warning I should have been a sufferer with them. It is a very hard thing for a woman left alone in the world, as I am, to know what to do with her money—how to invest it safely so that an income will be assured; and I have thought that if you wrote an article on this subject it would be read by many others, as well as by myself, with great interest, satisfaction, and profit."

This letter is one of many others that I have received during the past year. I am constantly advising my readers to pursue a conservative course, and sometimes have been regarded as too conservative. I recall one reader who wrote to me that I had never caused him to lose money, but that my advice had never enabled him to make very much. I had rather have this said of me than that I permitted any of my readers to be losers by following my suggestions or advice.

There is a way to make money in Wall Street on the speculative side, and to make it with a minimum of danger, but there must always be some risk. On the other hand, there is a way by which one can invest without risk, or with so little danger that the risk is nominal. The person who inherits a small estate, with an income barely sufficient to sustain him or her, should keep out of the whirlpool of speculation. If one has an estate sufficiently large to justify indulgence in speculation, that is another thing. For a woman left alone in the world, with perhaps a child or two to educate, and with the income from a small estate upon which she must depend for a living, the only safe course to pursue is to use her money in making investments of the highest grade. These can be most readily and perhaps more satisfactorily made in Wall Street securities, in bonds of the highest character, and in preferred stocks, so well secured that they are better than many grades of bonds.

Investments of this character will yield between four and five per cent.

When they yield a larger amount they must be regarded as in the speculative class, though that does not mean that they may not ultimately attain a much higher rating, for there are securities among the preferred stocks, selling far above par to-day, that not many years ago were among the low-priced speculative stocks of Wall Street. It takes a careful study of business affairs, with a pretty good knowledge of Wall Street ways, to select securities of a low grade with the knowledge that in due time they may be placed in the investment class. There is probably no more interesting field of speculation, and certainly none more profitable than this, but it is not a woman's work. It takes time and thought and experience. My advice to any one who has but a small amount of money, and is depending upon the income from it for a living, is to invest the principal in the highest class of securities, even though the income is not more than four and a half per cent. The sense of safety such an investment will give is worth something. Above all, such persons should avoid tempting offers of stocks, and especially in mining enterprises that promise fifty or one hundred or even five hundred per cent. profit to the investor. It needs no argument to show that if such profits were possible it would not be necessary for the promoters to solicit funds, for if there was a reasonable assurance of such wonderful gains, the money could be obtained without solicitation.

The best form of investment is a good bond from which the coupons can be clipped quarterly or half-yearly, and which requires no agents to make the collections, and no time or labor to secure the income. Preferred stocks of the highest class also offer a very easy and convenient form of investment, and do not even require the time and exertion of cutting off coupons, for the dividend checks are regularly mailed to the stockholders at customary intervals.

There are plenty of bankers and brokers who carefully prepare lists of investment bonds, and are always ready to advise their clients of opportunities for safe investment. But, even in dealing with these, it is well to remember that the higher the rate of interest offered, the greater the risk. Real-estate mortgages, if there were no trouble in securing them and in looking after them and in avoiding litigation, would perhaps be the safest of all investments. It is sometimes difficult to judge of the values of real estate, and to guard against legal entanglements. All of these difficulties can be easily avoided, and investments can be made in real-estate mortgages or certificates representing them, because wealthy corporations, and trust companies that deal in real-estate properties and mortgages now issue certificates abundantly protected, and representing loans on improved real estate. They sell these certificates to their customers, and they pay interest like a railroad bond at

(Continued on page 473.)

Travelers in Foreign Countries

can provide themselves with current funds and letters of introduction to the principal Bankers in all parts of the world through the use of our

Travelers' Letters of Credit

Our Letters also provide means for the prompt forwarding of mail, luggage and cables.

Full particulars upon application.

Redmond & Co.

507 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

33 Pine St., New York

Cables "Mimosa," New York

We Sell

Tax Bonds

BONDS of cities, towns, villages, school and other Districts—varying in denomination from \$100 to \$1,000. Issued under state laws, approved by attorneys of national reputation—recognized by Congress and by state laws regulating Savings Banks, their permanent value giving assurance to the investor and freedom from loss of energy and distrust incident to changing quotations on "listed securities." They are acceptable collateral to your Banker and convertible in times of need.

WHO BUY OF US

Insurance Companies, to protect policy holders and because of the general approval of municipal securities.

Savings Banks, for your protection and in accordance with their state laws.

Banks and Bankers, for their own use, for customers dependent upon them for advice, for uses under the "Emergency Currency Act," as security for government, state, county, city or special deposits.

Trustees, who care for funds of widows and orphans and desire avoidance of risk.

Individuals, whose accumulations mean security for "old age" and happiness of those dependent on them.

THE BONDS WE OWN

Great Central Commercial Cities, netting 3.70% to 4%
Well Known Cities, " 4.15% to 4%
County, School and District Bonds, " 4% to 5%
Levee and Irrigation Bonds, " 5% to 6%
Bought only after personal investigation.

Our enormous selling power to customers in 36 states enables us to handle many large issues on terms extremely favorable to our customers. We offer you a wide selection and the practical experience of twenty years of success with no attendant losses.

Write us to-day—state your needs—ask for lists and booklet on Tax Bonds.

Address Department L

WILLIAM R. COMPTON COMPANY
Merchants-Laclede Building
St. Louis, Mo.

THE LAW OF Financial SUCCESS

TELLS YOU IN PLAIN ENGLISH

HOW to make money safely and judiciously.
HOW to judge investments properly and realize financial success.
HOW to acquire the faith necessary for success.
HOW to analyze, develop and utilize your dormant abilities essential to success.
HOW to guide your ambition, concentrate upon your aim and persist until you achieve it, etc.

SPECIAL PAPER - BOUND EDITION
104 Pages 10 CENTS 15 Chapters
100,000 COPIES SOLD

Just write your name and address on a sheet of paper, wrap a dime or stamps in it, enclose in an envelope and mail to

THE FIDUCIARY CO. 1066 Tacoma Bldg., CHICAGO, ILL.

and **DO IT NOW**

The Book will be promptly sent prepaid. Whenever you wish to part with it, return it and the 10 cents will be instantly refunded.

Gossip and Pictures from the World of Sport



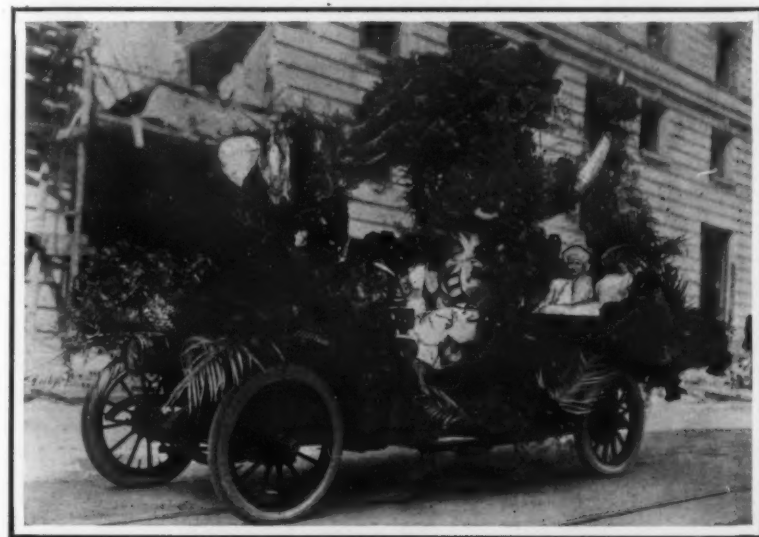
THE MIDDIES AT THE BAT IN THE GAME BETWEEN UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA AND UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY MIDSHIPMEN.—Mrs. C. R. Miller.



'VARSITY CREW IN THE NEW ROWING TANK AT SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY—COACH TEN EYCK WITH MEGAPHONE.



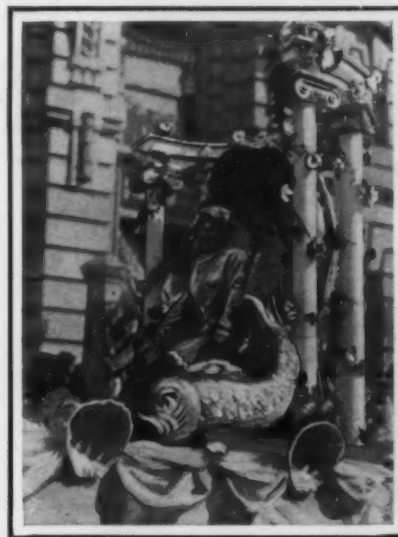
HONORING A FAMOUS PEDESTRIAN—CROWD RECEIVING A. P. WESTON, AT EADS BRIDGE, ST. LOUIS.—W. Burton.



WINNER OF THE PRIZE FOR DECORATED CARS IN THE RECENT NEW YORK AUTOMOBILE CARNIVAL PARADE.
Blauvelt.



KING AND QUEEN OF THE NEW YORK AUTO CARNIVAL—MISS ANNETTE KELLERMAN AND GUY VAUGHAN.—Blauvelt.



THE NEW YORK CARNIVAL QUEEN'S THRONE CARRIAGE PASSING DOWN BROADWAY.

A Useful Institution.

AMONG the institutions which are doing great work for the elevation of the colored race, few rank so high or are rendering such useful service as Wilberforce University, of Wilberforce, O. The president of the university, Professor W. S. Scarborough, is one of the ablest men of his race, and his scholarship, intellectual ability, and skill as an administrator are building up the institution at a great rate. Recognition of the value of the university to the colored people has induced Mr. Andrew Carnegie to promise it \$17,500, half the cost of a new dormitory building, provided the authorities raise the other half. President Scarborough announces that he has already had pledges for a portion of the needed money, and that he would like to be able to declare at the commencement in June that the full sum has been raised. Any reader of LESLIE'S WEEKLY who approves of the work of this institution will be doing a good and wise thing if he sends a contribution to President Scarborough.

Spain Needs Metal Goods.

ACCORDING to Consul-General Frank D. Hill, at Barcelona, Spain, an excellent market is offered in that locality to American manufacturers of bolts and screws, galvanized and tinned steel wire, and steel.

A DELIGHTFUL BEVERAGE



Miller's

HIGH LIFE

Milwaukee's Leading Bottled

BEER

IT'S BOUND TO PLEASE YOU

MILLER BREWING CO. MILWAUKEE



The Best Bitter Liqueur



Underberg
The World's Best
Bitters

Braces the whole system, and banishes the lesser ills. Best of tonics.

Sold Everywhere.

LUYTIES BROTHERS,
U. S. Agents, New York.

THOUSAND ISLAND HOUSE

ALEXANDRIA BAY
NEW YORK

THE VENICE OF AMERICA

Opens June 20th. Fishing, boating, golf, etc.

Send for booklet to

O. G. STAPLES

Owner and Proprietor

YES: DO IT
"ENGEL'S QUICK WAY"
This patent absolutely the quickest, most convenient and artistic way ever devised for mounting Pictures, Post Cards, Photo Prints, etc., anywhere desired. No paste required. Useful for many purposes. Buy full package—100 "ENGEL'S QUICK WAY" Art Corner—and a Beautiful Souvenir given you to hang in your den, provided you also send us the name of your dealer and two friends interested in pictures. Don't delay and lose the Souvenir! Write today.
ENGEL MFG. CO., Sales Dept., A. Engel Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

THOUSANDS MAKE
\$5000 YEARLY
IN THE
REAL ESTATE BUSINESS

We will teach you by mail Real Estate, General Brokerage and Insurance, and appoint you Special Representative of the largest co-operative real estate and brokerage company. Our co-operative department will give you more choice, salable property to handle than any other institution, and you can commence work without interfering with your present occupation and without any investment of capital. A Commercial Law Course free to each representative. Write for free 62-page book. THE CROSS COMPANY, 416 Reader Block, Chicago

From the World of Sport.

(Continued from page 467.)

quick decision and firmness. Mr. Truby is there with the quick decision, sometimes, and Mr. Rigler is so firm that concrete seems foolish beside him. But whenever either one of them combines the two on a close decision, there seems to be such general disapprobation on one side and such open manifestations of mirth on the other, that it gives pause even to a man who has taken an oath never to criticize an umpire.

On top of the ridiculous work of some of the National's umpires, some of the fans are at times treated to the spectacle of one umpire on the field reversing the decisions of the other. Why? The rules are printed, and a book containing them costs but ten cents. Is the whole trouble because the

general run of umpires are selected because of their superior brute force, no matter what their mentality may be? If so, why not try another scheme and get some men who can read and understand English? The salaries of umpires are large enough to pay for competent men. A prize fighter or a prize-fight referee is not necessary to maintain order on a ball field. A man who understands the rules, who has a backbone, and with the authority now vested in him to punish players can umpire a ball game to the satisfaction of the fair-minded fans without using his fists.

If bonehead interpretations of the rules and prize-fight tactics on the part of umpires are to be encouraged, why not do the real thing and employ some of the retired ring champions for the work? Most of them would appreciate the salary and could qualify in the two afore-mentioned branches. But if the present staffs are to be maintained as a whole, or better men mentally are to be employed, why not have the sixteen get together in April each year for a couple of weeks of "spring practice," and go over the rules with some competent man and have them explained so thoroughly that, when they go on the field, they will come somewhere near satisfying those who go to ball games wishing to see as good work behind the catcher as in front of him?

Note—On the afternoon of May 8th, after easing his mind of the above, the writer went to Brooklyn to watch the work of Truby and Rigler during the game between the Brooklyn and the Philadelphia clubs. The disgraceful scenes of rowdiness that took place during that game are only too well known to the fans and will go down in baseball history in mighty black type. Knabe, in running to third, spiked Lennox. The latter thought it was intentional and struck the Philadelphia player who hit back. That would probably have been the end of the affair but for the interference of "Kid" Gleason. This old player, who has passed into the baseball "has-been" class and is kept on the Philadelphia payroll to train young players and coach during the game, deliberately ran over from the coaching line and joined in the attack on Lennox. Instantly the field was overrun by fans who resented the cowardly attack of Gleason's and there was disorder for several minutes. The cool-headed work of President Ebbetts and his assistants prevented a general fight. The opinion of those who sat near the writer was that, while Lennox and Knabe should be punished, Gleason should be barred from every baseball diamond. If men like Gleason are not kept off the field it will mean that very soon all the professional coaches like "Duke" Farrell and Jim McGuire (always clean, decent players) will be out of their jobs, because a repetition of this disorderly conduct by any of the coaches would force the national commission to restrict the field to the active players, managers in uniform and umpires.

During the game at Chicago the same day, between the Cubs and the Cincinnati, a dispute took place between Tinker and Egan because the former had been put out by the latter. After the game the two engaged in a knock-down battle on the field, and desisted only when separated by their team mates. Question—If on Friday an umpire sets an example of rowdiness, is it any wonder that on Saturday the players follow his example?

Roger Bresnahan has had some hard knocks this year. Several games have been lost by only a single run and a break in the luck against him. The following story concerning Roger's hoodoo shows the kind of misfortune the old boy has been up against since the season opened. Higginbotham, a member of the St. Louis Cardinals pitching staff, had not shown anything in the pitching form and Roger decided to dispose of him. According to the rules he asked for waivers on the player, expecting that all the clubs would grant them. Chicago did not, but Bresnahan figured that it was just because they had overlooked the fact that the player was to be released. Bresnahan wanted to send him to the minors with a string on him. Then Roger suddenly needed a pitcher in Cincinnati for a Monday game. Higginbotham was the only one that looked good. He pitched a swell game, holding the Reds to five hits. Bresnahan tried to call off the waiver, but the Cubs beat him to it and got in first claim on the player. Now Higginbotham will become a member of the Cubs on the payment of a sum to be decided by Acting President Heydler, of the National League. That sum will be probably \$1,000—possibly only \$500, and the Cardinals need pitchers mighty badly. But Bres has nerve and he'll win out yet.

Before 25,000 people, perhaps the largest crowd that ever attended a ball game in Indiana, Sunday baseball was inaugurated in Indianapolis on April 18th, the home team beating Columbus, 2 to 1. The game was the first played on Sunday since the Legislature last winter enacted a law making Sunday ball legal. No attempt was made by the opponents of Sunday ball to interfere with the game, and the gathering was generally commented upon as being perfectly orderly.

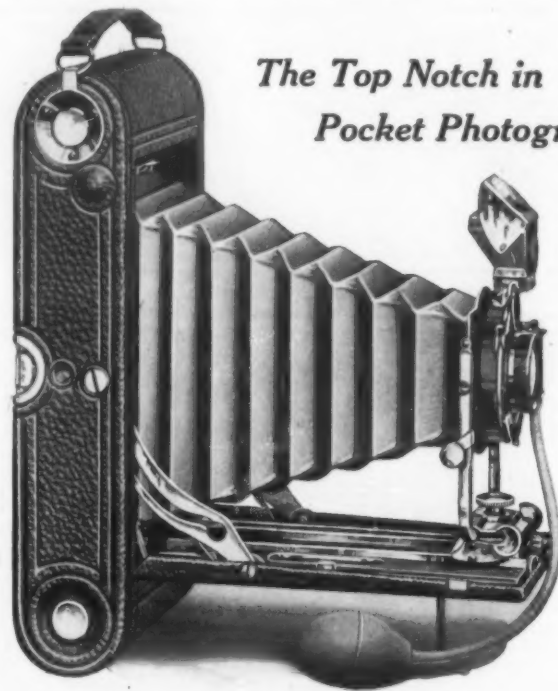
At this writing there's quite a turnabout in the Eastern League race. The collar champions of last season—Jersey City—are leading the procession, while Jack Dunn's Baltimore pennant winners are pulling up the rear end.

Former Captain Severance, of the Harvard varsity crew, who was obliged to give up the captaincy and leave college because of ill health, has fully recovered.

Martin Sheridan will make another try to smash the discus record on Sunday, May 23.

The Aero Club of America, has announced the entries of six balloons in the first national championship cup competition to be held on June 5th, at Indianapolis. Two of the pilots have not yet chosen aids. Each pilot will receive a silver commemorating medal, given by the Aero Club, and the aids each will get a bronze medal. The six pilots in the race also have entered for the Lahn cup. The list follows: A. Holland Forbes, pilot, and Clifford B. Harmon, aid; A. H. Morgan, pilot, and B. H. Wade, Jr., aid; Carl E. Fisher, pilot, and G. L. Bumbaugh,

IF IT ISN'T AN EASTMAN, IT ISN'T A KODAK



The Top Notch in Pocket Photography

3A Folding Pocket Kodak

Every detail of design, material and workmanship has been worked out with the utmost care to produce a camera of the widest capabilities, yet it retains the Kodak simplicity—and "Kodak" you know, means photography with the bother left out.



A feature of the 1909 model is the Kodak Ball Bearing Shutter, in which we have embodied a new principle in shutter construction. The leaves are in five segments, mounted entirely on ball bearings and open in the form of a star, thus admitting a much greater amount of light in a given time than any other between the lens type of shutter. Practically frictionless and with a precision and smoothness that are a mechanical delight.

No. 3A Folding Pocket Kodak, pictures $3\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$, \$20.00.

EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY,

ROCHESTER, N. Y., The Kodak City.

aid; A. B. Lambert, pilot, and H. E. Honeywell, aid. The two pilots who have not yet chosen aids are Charles Walsh and John Berry. The contest will start on the grounds of the Indianapolis motor speedway, about ten miles from the center of the city, at 5:30 o'clock Saturday afternoon, June 5th. All of the balloons will be of 30,000 cubic feet capacity. The contest is for distance, the pilot who makes the longest flight receiving the championship \$10,000 silver cup. Another prize will be awarded the aeronaut who remains in the air longest.

The monument erected in honor of the late Henry Chadwick, long known as the "Father of Baseball," was unveiled recently over his grave in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, before thirty persons. The funds for the memorial to "Father" Chadwick were collected by the Chadwick Memorial Committee, of which Charles H. Ebbetts, president of the Brooklyn club, was chairman. Mr. Ebbetts acted as master of ceremonies. The unveiling of the tribute to the veteran baseball writer was performed by Miss Caylor, a daughter of O. P. Caylor, who for many years was a newspaper associate of Mr. Chadwick.

If present plans do not go astray, the Irish-American A. C. of New York City, will be represented on the diamond this season. Captain Pete Waters has issued a call for candidates, and so many have responded that he will have his hands full selecting the right ones.

A decision handed down recently by Justice William J. Gaynor, of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, State of New York, holds that oral betting on a horse race, where no written record is made of the transaction, is not illegal; Justices Woodward, Jenks, Burr, and Miller concurred, making the decision unanimous. It is claimed by the race-track people that the effect of the court's opinion is to nullify the Arnew-Hart law prohibiting bookmaking and betting at the race tracks, passed by the Legislature at an extra session after a bitter fight a year ago.

Under the system in vogue last year, which resulted in many arrests on the race tracks, the bookmaker did not record the bet, and no money was passed openly. Arrests were made as quickly as money was seen to change hands.

Those who have been battling for two years against bookmaking at the track say that their fight will be continued and that the chances for "welching" under the oral betting system are so great that it will be but a sorry substitute for the old style of betting, when there was absolutely no check upon open gambling.

Recent Deaths of Noted Persons.

WILLIAM T. O'NEILL, State senator, New York, legislative guardian of Roosevelt in 1882, at St. Regis Falls, N. Y., May 5th, aged 59.

Countess of Orford (née Corbin, American), noted sportswoman and social leader, at Norfolk, England, May 4th.

General Daniel M. White, prominent national guardsman and political leader, at Peterboro, N. H., May 1st, aged 66.

Rev. Dr. Henry R. Waite, clergyman, editor, author, and traveler, founder of American Union Church in Rome, Italy, at East Orange, N. J., May 5th, aged 63.

Judge Henry L. Palmer, noted jurist, financier, and political leader, ranking

Mason in America, at Milwaukee, Wis., May 7th, aged 90.

Judge William F. Cooper, noted authority on international law, author and editor, at New York, May 7th, aged 90.

Very Reverend John M. Lang, chancellor of Aberdeen University, Scotland, writer and lecturer, at Aberdeen, Scotland, May 2d, aged 75.

Horace St. George Voules, editor of London Truth, founder of first halfpenny evening paper, at London, England, May 4th, aged 65.

Dr. Sheldon Jackson, United States general agent of education in Alaska, noted missionary, educator, author, and philanthropist, at Asheville, N. C., May 3d, aged 75.

George W. Harvey, famous American restaurateur, friend of celebrities for fifty years, at Washington, D. C., May 5th, aged 69.

B. A. Wikstrom, celebrated artist and designer of carnival floats, at New York, April 27th, aged 71.

Harmond Lamont, editor of The Nation, author, and formerly editor New York Evening Post, at New York, May 6th, aged 46.

William C. Maybury, former mayor of Detroit, prominent Mason, at Detroit, Mich., May 6th, aged 61.

A Problem Novel.

IN HIS lately published book, "An Unfinished Divorce," Francis D. Gallatin deals with an important social problem. The theme of the story is the matrimonial troubles of a Parisian and his wife. The unfaithfulness of the husband prompts the wife to seek for a divorce, but certain circumstances cause her finally to forgive him and the family becomes reunited. While the continued strength of the polygamous instinct of mankind is made evident, the tendency of the volume is to prove that the institution of monogamous marriage is, on the whole, the best solution of the sex question that the human race has thus far evolved. The work is well written and is interesting. Published by the Cochrane Publishing Company, Tribune Building, New York City. Price, \$1.50.



JIMMY WILLIAMS, THE ST. LOUIS BROWNS' POPULAR SECOND SACKER.



"RUDY" HULSWITT, THE SHORTSTOP SOLD TO THE CARDINALS BY CINCINNATI.



FEMININE INVASION OF COLLEGE MEN'S PLAYING GROUNDS.
A LIVELY HOCKEY GAME BY HIGH-SCHOOL GIRLS AT FRANKLIN FIELD, PHILADELPHIA, THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA GROUNDS, WHERE YOUNG WOMEN NEVER PLAYED BEFORE.—P-J. Press Bureau.

Spring Plays, Good, Bad, and Indifferent.

(Continued from page 462.)

than the clumsy efforts of the cast in "The Incubus" to affect the airy grace and subtle dare-devilness of Parisians of the class drawn by Eugene Brieux, the author. The subject matter of "The Incubus," which, maltreated as it is, is still more or less amusing, deals with the domestic troubles between a professor of natural history and a sprightly, but shrewish, little grisette with whom he has formed a liaison. Mr. Irving is an actor of pleasing appearance and of marked ability when he keeps within the range of English plays, and Miss Hackney is undoubtedly clever; but neither of these players should attempt to imitate the flightiness, excitability, and passion, and the power to love and to hate in one and the same breath, which are every-day characteristics of the French people. One has only to cross the channel from Calais to Dover, and to compare the types seen on either side of the water, to realize the truth of this.

Although considerable surprise has been occasioned by the recent announcement that James K. Hackett, the handsome actor-manager, would next fall become a syndicate star in an elaborate scenic production, under the management of Charles Frohman, it has caused less comment along New York's Rialto than the official statement sent out from the William Morris offices to the effect that the former matinee idol has in the meantime succumbed to the lure of vaudeville. Mr. Hackett, who will appear

Light Booze DO YOU DRINK IT?

A minister's wife had quite a tussle with coffee, and her experience is interesting. She says:

"During the two years of my training as a nurse, while on night duty I became addicted to coffee drinking. Between midnight and four in the morning, when the patients were asleep, there was little to do except make the rounds, and it was quite natural that I should want a good, hot cup of coffee about that time. It stimulated me, and I could keep awake better.

"After three or four years of coffee drinking I became a nervous wreck and thought that I simply could not live without my coffee. All this time I was subject to frequent bilious attacks, sometimes so severe as to keep me in bed for several days.

"After being married, husband begged me to leave off coffee, for he feared that it had already hurt me almost beyond repair, so I resolved to make an effort to release myself from the hurtful habit.

"I began taking Postum and for a few days felt the languid, tired feeling from the lack of the stimulant, but I liked the taste of Postum, and that answered for the breakfast beverage, all right.

"Finally I began to feel clearer-headed and had steadier nerves. After a year's use of Postum I now feel like a new woman—have not had any bilious attacks since I left off coffee."

"There's a Reason." Read "The Road to Wellville," in packages.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

in a playlet dramatized from an incident in Victor Hugo's "Les Misérables," entitled "The Bishop's Candlesticks," has steadfastly held aloof from the temptations of the variety stage for a full year past, and it is said that his contract autograph was obtained by William Morris only after persistent persuasion and the incidental proffer of a princely salary, which, unlike the box-office receipts from some of Mr. Hackett's recent managerial efforts in his own behalf, will materialize at regular intervals. Mr. Hackett, who will undoubtedly prove a splendid drawing card, will make his first vaudeville appearance in "America's music hall deluxe," the New Plaza, the latter part of May. That sterling actor, E. M. Holland, will appear in the support of Mr. Hackett in the Hugo playlet.

"The wonder sometimes occurs to me," said Otis Skinner, in a discussion of plays vicious and unvicious, "if those who make an outcry against some of the latter-day stage representations ever stop to think of the days of their youth. There is the dear old Washington Irving legend, for instance. Those of us who saw the *Rip Van Winkle* of the late Joseph Jefferson recall that performance vividly and gratefully. *Rip* took his place among our ideals, and years ago became part of our lares and penates. In this play the central character is a worthless, shiftless vagabond, a drunkard, a bad husband, as mendacious as he is irresponsible. If justice were meted out to him, he would suffer severely for his misdemeanors. But Jefferson's *Rip* was rewarded at the end of the play by happiness. He sinned, and paid no penalty. Of course the ethical reason of this lay not in the fact that *Rip* was a good fellow alone, but that the personality of the rascal was animated by sweetness and the poetry and loveliness of Mr. Jefferson's art. In spite of every conviction we might have that *Rip* was an individual to be abhorred, we loved him, and we left the theater buoyed up, refreshed, and cheered by the escapades of the fascinating rogue."

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 472.)

regular intervals. The Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 176 Broadway, New York, one of the strongest financial institutions in the country, issues four and a half per cent. certificates of this character, which are largely held by investors who buy nothing but gilt-edged securities. Other corporations of a similar character offer certificates of a like kind.

Some banking houses, with Stock Exchange connections, have established for many years a reputation for conservatism, and number among their patrons a large list of careful investors, who accept the advice and suggestions of their bankers just as one accepts the advice of his attorney; but all this is very different from accepting the advice of unknown tipsters who exploit their securities in display advertisements with promises of prodigious profits, bearing their own evidences of their preposterous character.

It may be said that fortunes have been made and will continue to be made in Wall Street, but they will not be made by plungers who buy extensively on slender margins, reaping great profits at one time and terrific losses at another. The men who have won in Wall Street are those who have studied it in all its highways and byways, who have famil-

iarized themselves with financial conditions, who know how to sound the situation and to sense conditions in the manufacturing, agricultural, and in the railway world; who can study out the report of a corporation and judge whether it is being economically administered, and whether its dividends are being honestly earned and paid; who follow the news day by day, and are guided not by the rumors of the Street, but by their own conclusions based on experience and logical facts. Many years ago, when Union Pacific stock was selling at a few dollars a share, I called the attention of a young man, who had a few hundred dollars in the bank, to Union Pacific as an opportunity for an investment that would yield him a profit if he was patient. If he had made the investment he would have increased his bank account tenfold. There were circumstances then developing which showed that the future of the property was full of promise. Opportunities like this are not an every-day occurrence, but they have not entirely disappeared, and one who is watchful and careful finds them now and then.

The man who goes into Wall Street as a gambler is like one who goes to the faro table. He has all the chances against him and in the end will be a loser. He who enters Wall Street as a business man enters a business, with a purpose to master its details, to solve its problems, and to secure its profits, can win, but he must be patient and persevering. He will be beset by all kinds of tempting suggestions, he will be waylaid by those who claim to have official advice from the inside, and, though he may miss an occasional opportunity to make a good turn, he will be better off if he pursues the even tenor of his way, follows his own inclinations, banks on his own judgment, and satisfies himself with a small and safe profit. After an experience of a quarter of a century in Wall Street, I am satisfied that one can deal in it with as much safety as he can in any other line of business, and that he will find in it as much honesty and fair play as in any other field of endeavor. No one man dominates Wall Street, no clique of men controls it. If it were possible for such domination to exist, the public would be always on the losing side, speculation would no longer be attractive, and Wall Street would be like a deserted village. But the man who speculates must bear

in mind that he must set himself up against men of keen intellect, wide experience, unquestionable courage, amounting at times to audacity. If it is an unfair fight it is because your genius cannot match another's, and if you doubt your capabilities keep out of Wall Street. But if you have confidence in your judgment, your sagacity, and your pluck—I will not say your luck—you may venture in.

Phoenix Club, Ontario: I cannot advise excepting on Wall Street securities.

G. W., Milwaukee, Wis.: The outlook is better for Corn Products pref. than for North American at present.

B., Orangeburg, S. C.: Announcement was made to-day that his retirement was temporary and that all obligations would be met. I have no other advice.

L., Cortland, N. Y.: I do not regard the Mexican Railway stocks as particularly attractive. No one knows what might happen to Mexico in case of the death of the President. I prefer securities nearer home.

S., San Francisco: 1. I have often said that you can buy as little as one share of any stock, but, as a rule, margin tradings are in large lots of 100 shares or its multiples. 2. Some Stock Exchange firms will trade in small lots on a margin. Among these is John Muir & Co., 71 Broadway, New York. If you will write to this firm for its market letter and "Odd Lot Circular B," they will be sent you.

Interest, Bangor, Me.: Western and Southern securities give a better rate of interest, because money is not so abundant in these localities as in the East, and therefore commands a higher figure. Some bonds of Western municipalities and Western mortgages yield a generous rate of interest compared with what is paid in the East. If you will write to A. G. Edwards & Sons, 1 Wall Street, New York, for their "Circular No. 245-L," describing industrial and municipal bonds of the central West, it will be sent you promptly.

W., Augusta, Ga.: I agree with you that if one wishes to put his money into Wall Street securities, he should first learn something about them; otherwise it is only a gamble. It is not difficult to make a study of earnings, capitalization, and dividends of corporations whose securities are listed. You will find a good deal of instructive information in the manual just prepared by Swartwout and Appenzeller, bankers and members of the New York Stock Exchange, 44 Pine Street, New York, showing prices and statistics of railroad and industrial corporations. You can receive a copy without charge if you will write to that firm for it and mention Jasper.

H., San Francisco, Cal.: 1. Very few failures have occurred on the Stock Exchange, and its members are as highly regarded as those of any other line of business. 2. If you will write to Spencer Trask & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, Pine and William streets, New York, and ask for their "Circular No. 53," describing a large number of railroad and industrial stocks listed on the exchange, it will be sent you without charge. None of these stocks is assessable excepting in case of a reorganization, and then the assessment is voluntary. 3. I do not understand your question about margin purchases. 4. A decline in a stock to a low figure usually precedes a reorganization, but it does not always signify that one will be necessary. 5. It would be advisable for you, as a beginner, to read the financial reviews sent out by leading brokers. One of the most instructive of these is compiled weekly by J. S. Bache & Co., bankers, 42 Broadway, New York. It will be sent without charge if you will write for it and mention Jasper.

(Continued on page 473.)

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.
"Its purity has made it famous."
For home and office.



Club Cocktails

A Bottled Delight



The convenience of simply having to pour CLUB COCKTAILS over ice, makes them the ideal drink to serve at home or on an outing. No need of collecting several bottles of ingredients—no fuss over mixing. CLUB COCKTAILS are mixed to measure—the best cocktail possible—always ready for use.

Martini (gin base) Manhattan (whiskey base) are always popular. Get a bottle from your dealer.

G. F. HEUBLEIN & BRO.

Hartford

New York

London

PERFECTION

2 1/2 to 4 1/2 HP Marine Engines

6 1/2 to 9 1/2 HP

Complete

2 to 25 HP 1 to 4 Cylinders

The most complete, efficient and successful motor yet produced. Simple, serviceable and guaranteed satisfactory. Runs on kerosene, gasoline or oil. Correct design. Best materials, workmanship and finish. Write at once for handsome catalog which illustrates every part in detail, and gives concise, practical information that every engine buyer should have. Find out for yourself about our "Seare Bear" plan which pleases every buyer. Postal brings full information. THE CABLE PERFECTION MOTOR CO., 1380 2nd Ave., Detroit, Mich.

**Hott?
Tired?
Thirsty?**

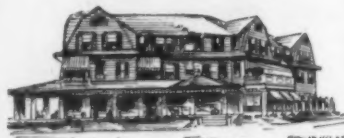


Is Cooling—Refreshing
Thirst-Quenching
5c.
Everywhere

When you see an Arrow think of Coca-Cola

NOT JUST THE ORDINARY KIND
The Whittier Inn

Sea Gate, New York Harbor
On the Ocean and near the City
Located in a Beautiful Residential Private Park
OPEN ALL THE YEAR



A refined, quiet, high-class hotel catering to people of discrimination. It appeals particularly to Automobiles. Easily accessible from Manhattan via Brooklyn Electric; by hourly private boat to and from the Battery, N. Y., or by automobile via Ocean Parkway and other fine roads. Bus service. Excellent beach for bathing. Shower baths, dressing rooms, etc., in hotel. Tennis, rowing, sailing, etc. Three near-by cottages with hotel service afford exclusive accommodations. Booklet and rates upon application.

L. W. WHITTIER, Prop.

BELLE ISLE Marine Engine

2 to 3 H.P. Bare Engines \$23
Swiftest, most powerful, efficient and reliable 2-cycle engine of its size on earth—entirely new design, improved and perfected in every detail—makes speedy little launch from an ordinary row-boat. Catalog describing all sizes FREE.

New Belle Isle Motor Co., Dept. E Detroit, Mich.

The Game of Billiards

Is less interesting at home because one does not play his best game on a private table. Table, balls and cues are the same, BUT—the cue tips and the chalk are different. At the Club Billiard Room these small but important things are never neglected. Spinks' Chalk is found in leading Clubs because it prevents miscues—has a clinging smoothness not to be found in other chalk. Spinks' Self-Sticker Cue Tips are made in one piece—easily attached and dependable in play. Shall we send you our Home Billiard Supply Case containing—
Four Ivory Celluloid Pocket Chalk Cases, 2 dozen Chalk Re-fills, 50 Assorted Self-Sticker Cue Tips—All for \$2.00, express paid anywhere.
A larger Outfit for Clubs and Public Rooms, containing—
Six Dozen Round Chalk, Six Dozen Square Chalk, 200 Assorted Spinks' Self-Sticker Cue Tips.
All for \$5.00, express paid anywhere.
Money returned if asked.
Order from your dealer or from the makers.
WILLIAM A. SPINKS & COMPANY
93 Erie Street Chicago, U. S. A.
The only manufacturers of Cue Tips in America
Send 20 cents in stamps for Sensational Picture of Miss Cue—12 x 18—for your Billiard Room.

**You Can Dress Well—
On \$100 A Week.**

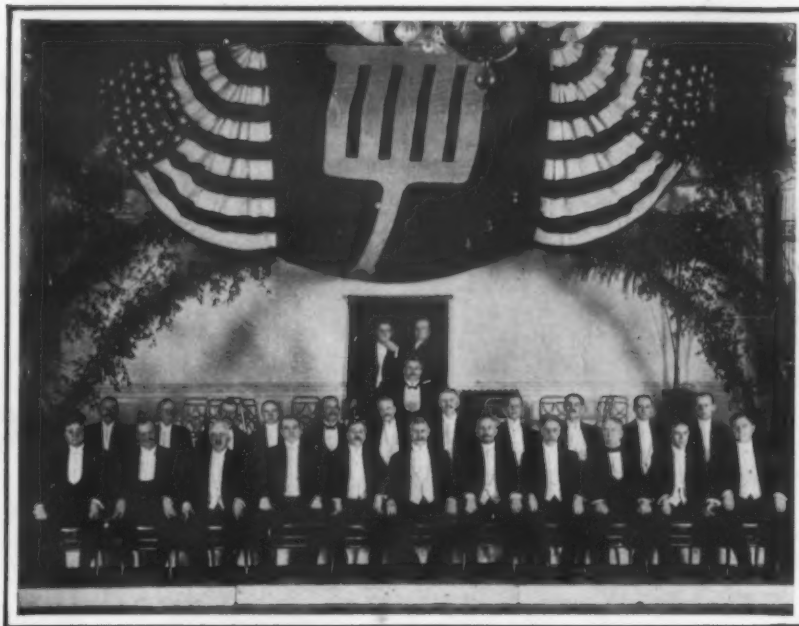
MEN'S FASHIONABLE CLOTHES
Made To Order after latest New York Designs. We will trust any honest man anywhere. We guarantee a perfect fit. Send for our samples and book of latest New York fashions free.
EXCHANGE CLOTHING CO., (Inc.)
229 Broadway, through to
No. 1 Park Pl., N. Y. City.
America's Largest and Leading Merchant Tailors. Established 1865.
ON CREDIT BY MAIL

EXCEPTIONAL MANNERS.
There was a fisherman polite
Whose manners were so fine,
When'er he went to catch a fish
He'd drop him first a line.



DEEP BREATHING
Versus
PHYSICAL EXERCISE

The principal aim of every system of physical exercise is to strengthen the vital organism—the heart, lungs, stomach, liver, etc.—but few have the time and the will to accomplish this result in such an indirect manner. My system of **BREATHING GYMNASICS** directly exercises, kneads and massages the vital organs, thus enabling the weakest woman to derive as much benefit from exercise as the strongest man. It strikes at the seat of all weak nerves and disease—the **BRONCHUS**. Fifteen minutes devoted daily to proper breathing gymnastics will make one immune to colds, catarrh, pneumonia and consumption, and build up a robust physique. Send for my 32-page booklet, "Breathing for Health, Strength and Endurance." It's free. I also publish a 64-page book on the subject, "Lung and Muscle Culture." It is fully illustrated, showing the correct and incorrect method of breathing; also contains hundreds of other valuable hints on breathing and exercise. Price 10 cents. Address **PAUL VON BOECKMANN, Respiratory Specialist, 1722 Terminal Bldg., 103 Park Ave., New York.**



NEWSPAPER MEN WHO EXCEL IN SONG.

MINSTREL TROUPE (COMPOSED OF CORRESPONDENTS OF LEADING PAPERS) WHICH CHARMED THE GUESTS AT THE RECENT DINNER OF THE FAMOUS GRIDIRON CLUB AT THE NEW WILLARD, WASHINGTON.—Steig & Brown.

Life-insurance Suggestions.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be inclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address Insurance Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth Avenue, Madison Square, New York.]

I HAVE repeatedly called my readers' attention to the fact that the chief aim of life insurance is to protect those dependent upon the insured against the inevitable loss which results from the death of the latter. Whenever the value of an insurance policy is lowered by loans to its holder, this protection to the dependent is weakened and the purpose of life insurance is, in a measure, defeated. There is a tendency in some States to make loan provisions too liberal. At least such is the case in New York, where insurance companies must immediately, upon notice from the insured, make the loans in accordance with the statutes. Were these loans used to continue the policies in force, the situation would be different. Unfortunately, too many men are coming to look upon life-insurance policies as "quick collateral," whenever the holders of the same are in the slightest financial difficulty. Circumstances alter cases, and in the late panic there was an excuse for loans on policies; but no good reason for such action exists to-day. The thoughtful business man long ago repaid such loans. President George E. Ide, of the Home Insurance Company, sounds a note of warning when he says, "It is not by any means an encouraging sign to see the loans increasing as they have during the last six years, by reason of the great publicity which has been given to this privilege and by reason of the fact that the attention of the policyholder has been called to a privilege which, in many instances, he was previously ignorant of." President Ide supports this assertion with some astonishing figures. "In the New York Life, since 1903, the loans to policy-holders have increased from \$31,600,000 to \$87,000,000, in the Mutual from \$19,000,000 to \$63,000,000, and in the Equitable from \$19,000,000 to \$57,000,000." My readers will see at a glance that these figures are way out of proportion to what they should be. I hope that my readers are not among those who have outstanding loans, or, if they are, that they will soon restore the full protection to which those dependent upon them are entitled.

H. Negaunee, Mich.: The Mutual Life of New York.
T. New York: There is little difference between the two companies. Both are sound, substantial and reliable.

K., Honesdale, Pa.: The company is not one of the largest nor one of the oldest, nor do I regard it as one of the best. Its last report showed a fair surplus, and as you have continued your policy so long it might be well to go on a little further.

A., New York: The association has been organized only a few years. It offers a great deal for the money, and whether it can do this and make a profit the future must disclose. If you have reason to believe in the association's stability you can be satisfied with the rate, for it certainly looks low.

B., Philadelphia, Pa.: The company appears to have been incorporated for the purpose of taking over the policies of another which has been in trouble. Would it not be well, in the light of your experience, to try the most solid and substantial company you can get instead of experimenting further? It seems so to me.

T., New Orleans, La.: No company can safely give too much for too little. It is all right to want cheap insurance, but quality ought to be the first consideration. It stands to reason that if the well-established concerns, long experienced in business, find it impracticable to give what some of their new rivals offer, the latter must be offering too much. The old concerns are in better condition to give the best terms.

S., Johnstown, Pa.: 1. Your question is not clear. 2. A twenty-year endowment bond is a good thing for one who wishes to lay up something for the future for himself and who also desires to provide insurance for his family. 3. There are good arguments on both sides of the question. If you are seeking life insurance simply it will be cheaper to take it on the non-dividend plan. The New York companies under the existing law must distribute their dividends annually.

C., St. Louis, Mo.: I do not believe in the plan and doubt very much if it can be successfully carried out without increasing the cost to the members. The story of all the assessment concerns is similar. With the increasing age of the members and increasing losses, the expenses must necessarily grow. In many instances they have become too burdensome to bear. In taking life insurance get the best, and pay for it with an assurance that you know what you are getting.

S., Kansas City, Mo.: 1. The Home Insurance Company, of New York, is one of the oldest and one of the strongest, though not one of the largest companies, with an excellent record and an efficient management. You need not be afraid to take the policy. 2. At your time of life you are liable to find the cost of assessment insurance becoming quite as heavy as insurance in an old-line company. The history of assessment insurance shows that the permanence of the associations is very doubtful unless they put their rates up to the standard.

Hermit

Valuable Insurance Books.

FOR MANY years the Spectator Company, 135 William Street, New York, has annually published carefully compiled indexes bearing on insurance, including regular life, assessment life, accident, fire, casualty, surety, and miscellaneous insurance statistics. These little pocket registers, sold in manila covers at twenty-five cents each, are the most useful publications of their character, and are invaluable to all who are interested in life-insurance matters. The indexes are bound also in flexible leather, pocket form, at fifty cents each. Further information can be had by addressing the Spectator Company, 135 William Street, New York City, N. Y.

The Best All-round Family Liniment is "BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA." 25 cents a bottle.

ST. LOUIS ADVERTISEMENTS



MISSISSIPPI VALLEY TRUST COMPANY
ST. LOUIS.

Capital, Surplus and Profits over \$8,000,000.
A General Trust Company Business Transacted.

Industrial and Municipal

BONDS

of the
CENTRAL WEST

yield you a greater return than the ordinary listed securities. The risk is no greater, valuations increase faster.
Circular No. 245-L will come on request.

A. G. EDWARDS & SONS

412 Olive Street St. Louis, Mo. 1 Wall Street New York City

BUTLER BROTHERS

Wholesalers of
General Merchandise

NEW YORK CHICAGO
ST. LOUIS MINNEAPOLIS

WE SELL TO MERCHANTS ONLY

On another page of this issue will be found an illustration of the Establishment of Woodward and Tiernan Printing Co., of Saint Louis.

They use extensively the phrase, "The Largest and Most Complete General Printing Establishment in the United States."

Where *Quality* and *Service* are factors they stand unexcelled.

They have every known facility and do all kinds of High Grade Engraving, Printing, Lithographing, Embossing and Binding; in fact, every modern process known to the Printers' Art is used in their Establishment.

MARYLAND HOTEL

ST. LOUIS.

JAMES H. McTAGUE, President.
EDWARD W. DUNN, Manager.

POPULAR PRICE EUROPEAN HOTEL

**Absolutely Fireproof.
Most Centrally Located.**

Convenient to All Theatres and Car Lines.
RATES: \$1.00 to \$2.50 per day.

Modern in Every Detail. 240 Rooms with Connecting Baths. Large Sample Rooms Extra. The Restaurant is Popular in Price and Perfect in Service. Seating Capacity Four Hundred.

Wagner Electric

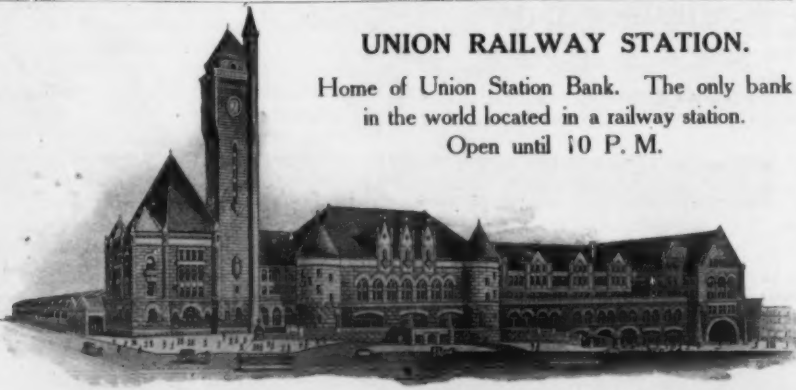
Factory and Main Office
Saint Louis
Missouri

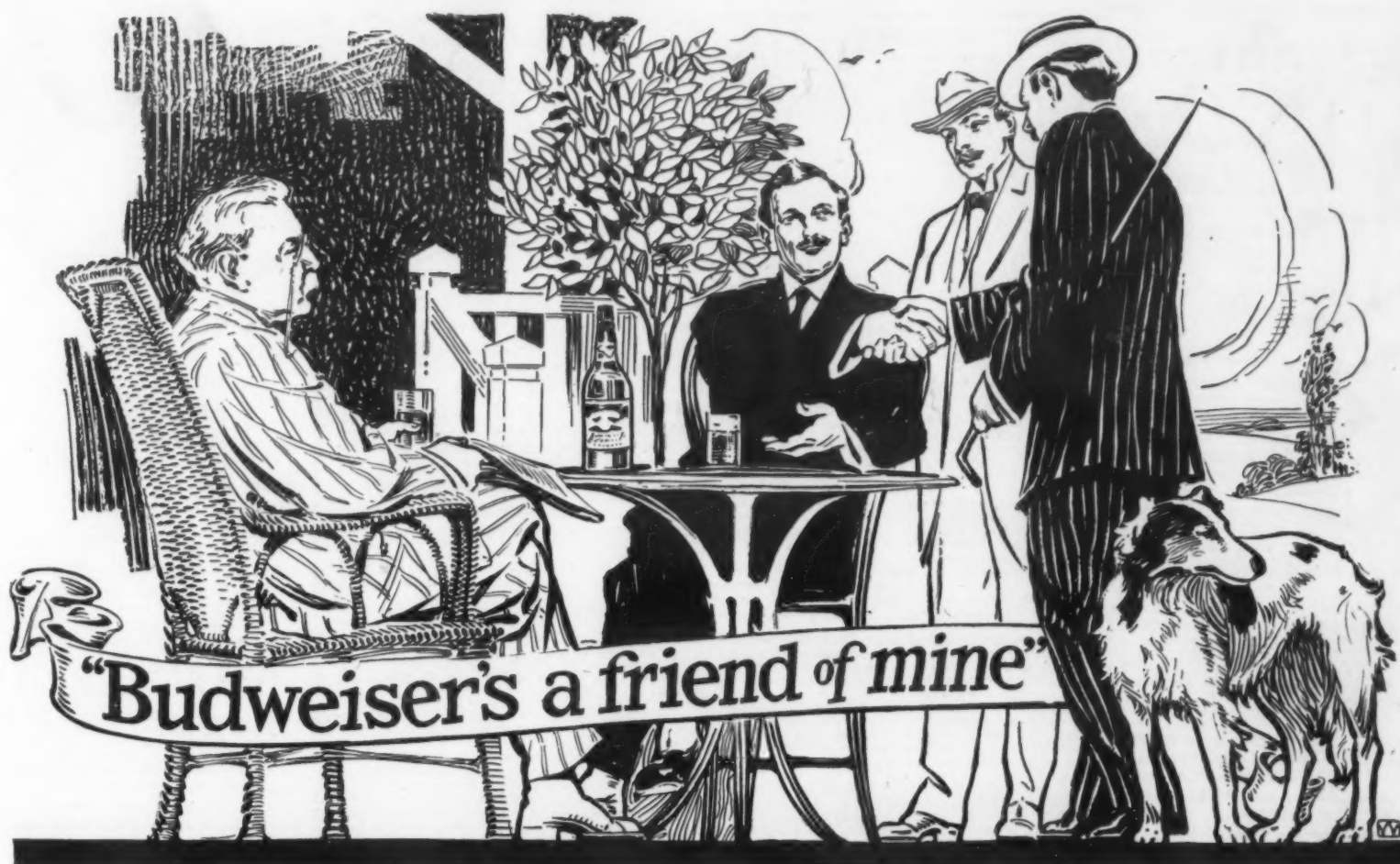
**MOTORS, DYNAMOS,
TRANSFORMERS,
INSTRUMENTS.**

Correspondence invited.

UNION RAILWAY STATION.

Home of Union Station Bank. The only bank in the world located in a railway station.
Open until 10 P. M.





OUR AMERICAN HOSPITALITY

Is famous the wide world over, and it is from this racial trait our national drinking customs have arisen. To heartily welcome a visitor or to entertain a friend has always been regarded as a sacred duty. And how can anyone be welcomed better than with hearty invitation to join with you in a glass or two of

Budweiser

The King of All Bottled Beers

This famous brew is "a friend" of every man who uses it. Not only is it a delightful drink in itself but, because of its tonic qualities, it is highly healthful. Good barley and hop beer has always been used by the strongest and most civilized nations of the earth.

The Most Popular Beer in the World

Bottled Only at the
Anheuser-Busch Brewery
St. Louis, U. S. A.
CORKED OR WITH CROWN CAPS.



Budweiser
is served at all first-class Hotels, Clubs
and Cafes throughout the
world.

Guaranteed BONDS

No. 6. Irrigation.



THE AMERICAN WATER WORKS & GUARANTEE COMPANY, in addition to controlling and operating 40 successful water-works plants in various parts of the country, has added greatly to the strength of its position by its irrigation operations in Southern Idaho—

Its properties—The Twin Falls North Side Land & Water Company, and the Twin Falls Salmon River Land & Water Company, have been, unquestionably, the most successful irrigation projects in the United States.

Several million dollars have been expended in thoroughly modern and permanent irrigation systems and 300,000 acres of rich agricultural land is being supplied with water.

All the work is done under Government and State supervision in strict compliance with the provisions of the United States Carey Act.

These operations have largely increased the assets and earnings of the American Water Works & Guarantee Company and have added materially to the strength of its guarantee.

Bonds issued by the Twin Falls North Side Land & Water Company and the Twin Falls Salmon River Land & Water Company are based on a lien sanctioned by the United States Government and the State of Idaho—and are further secured by a deposit of purchase money mortgages of individual owners—which are constantly increasing in value as the land is improved and the purchase payments are made.

The bonds are also absolutely guaranteed as to both principal and interest by

The American Water Works and Guarantee Company, of Pittsburgh, capital and surplus \$4,000,000—

These bonds are issued in denominations of \$100, \$500 and \$1,000.

They mature serially from 1911 to 1920 and pay

6 Per Cent. Interest

Write for the Illustrated Book—“Irrigation and What It Has Done for the West”

ADDRESS DEPARTMENT N

J. S. & W. S. KUHN, Inc.
INVESTMENT BANKERS

Bank for Savings Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Chicago St. Louis Philadelphia

CITY of LIMA, PERU

of GOLD BONDS

Authorized by the President of Peru

Secured by (1) the credit and faith of Lima, (population 150,000) that has had outstanding bonds for some twenty-five years and has never made default on its obligations. (2) By mortgage on income. (3) Finally by mortgage on specific property.

Quarterly interest coupons payable at the National City Bank, New York City. The apportionment of the Municipal holdings was made by Mr. Jose Payan, of the Bank of London and Peru. Legal opinion by Dr. E. A. del Solar, Counsel for W. R. Grace & Company, of New York, Lima and London.

Issued in \$100, \$50 and \$10, sold at \$90, \$85 and \$80, and interest to net investor over 7.50 per cent. income.

Write for descriptive circular No. 700.

FULLER & COMPANY

Forty Wall Street New York City

Free Favors for Leslie's Readers.

A GOOD many of LESLIE'S readers will make long trips this summer at home or abroad. The simplest method of providing for a traveler's financial necessities is by a first-class letter of credit, good in any part of the world. Some of the best-known banking houses not only furnish letters of credit, but also provide means for the prompt forwarding of mail, luggage, and cablegrams. Chief among these representative houses is that of Redmond & Co., with offices at 33 Pine Street, New York, and 507 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Any of our readers who expect to travel can very readily inform themselves concerning the cost of letters of credit and the amount necessary to take on a journey by writing to Redmond & Co., at either of their offices, and mentioning that they are readers of LESLIE'S. The information will be furnished without charge if this is done. Among the other opportunities to secure free information, advice, and free samples offered to readers in the current issue are the following:

The big 1909 catalogue describing high-wheel motor vehicles, double cylinder, with 12 to 14 horsepower, solid rubber tires, at \$510 and upward, will

be sent you if you will write to "W. H. McIntyre Co., Dept. 71, Auburn, Ind."

An interesting book describing a rational and pleasant treatment and cure for disorders of the skin, scalp, hair and hands will be sent to readers who will address the "Potter Drug and Chemical Corporation, 133 Columbus Ave., Boston," and ask for the "Cuticura Book."

A free sample of Mennen's Borated Talcum Powder, just the thing for prickly heat, chafing and sunburn. Address "Gerhard Mennen Co., Newark, N. J."

The interesting booklet, "A Genial Philosopher," taken with you and read it on your journeys. Write the "Val Blais Brewing Co., Milwaukee, Wis.," and get it for nothing.

A free trial box of Megrimine, for headache and neuralgia. Write to the "Dr. Whitehall Megrimine Co., South Bend, Ind."

"How To Turn Grease into Gold." Free booklet. Write to "Mark E. Davis, 1004 Broadway, Oakland, Cal."

Ten Days' Free Trial of a bicycle, all prices, new and second hand. Write "Mead Cycle Co., Dept. C-275, Chicago."

If you are a smoker and want to know how to keep your pipe clean, send for the free booklet of the "Freeman Pipe Co., 66 First St., Petoskey, Mich."

Everybody wants to dress well. Send for samples and booklet of latest New York Fashions, free to our readers, to "The Exchange Clothing Co., 239 Broadway, New York City."

Do you want to learn the Real Estate Business, Brokerage or Insurance Business? Write for free 62-page book to "The Gross Company, 66 Reaper Block, Chicago."

Don't take your vacation without having a kodak with you. Nothing affords greater instruction and amusement at little cost. Write to the "Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y.," for one of their interesting free catalogues.

Every engine buyer and user should know all about its mechanism. You will get a lot of information from the handsome illustrated catalogue of the "Calle Perfection Motor Co., 1360 Second Avenue, Detroit, Mich." Write for it.

If your fingers are tired from using the typewriter, see how much energy you can save by using a Light Touch Monarch. Write for illustrated descriptive literature to the "Monarch Typewriter Co., 300 Broadway, New York."

Deep breathing is the best of all physical exercises. A 32-page booklet on "Breathing for Health, Strength, and Endurance" will be sent you free if you will write "Paul Von Boeckmann, Respiratory Specialist, 1722 Terminal Bldg., 103 Park Ave., New York."

A two or three horse-power marine engine, swift, powerful, efficient, for \$23. Makes a speedy little launch out of an ordinary rowboat. Catalogue describing all sizes free. Address "New Belle Isle Motor Co., Dept. E, Detroit, Mich."

Smokers who like Havana cigars can have fifty sent them for \$3, and if unsatisfactory receive their money back. This is the offer of "Joseph H. Russ, the famous manufacturer of genuine Havana Cigars, at Blairville, Pa." See his offer in this issue, and treat your friends to one of the finest cigars they have ever smoked.

For twenty cents, the sensational picture of Miss Cue, 12x18 inches. Just the thing for a billiard room. Will be sent to LESLIE'S readers who will address "William A. Spinks & Co., 93 Erie Street, Chicago, Ill."

If it costs you ten or fifteen cents a day for a shave, a single month's expense for shaving would buy a first-class safety razor, \$3.50 buys a Keen Kutter Safety Razor with a dozen blades. If you cannot find it at your hardware store, address a letter to the "Simmons Hardware Company, Inc., St. Louis and New York City."

Remember that you will receive prompt and faithful service if in writing you will mention that you are regular readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

+

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 475.)

W. W. Madisonville, O.: Anonymous communications are not answered. Please read headline.

L. Thorp, Wis. Stung, Syracuse, N. Y.: I am making inquiries and will answer shortly.

S. Cincinnati, O.: I deal only with securities sold on our exchanges. The stock to which you refer is not listed. In all such cases it is advisable to ask for references and make your own investigation.

W. T. G., Patchogue, N. Y.: Not being a Wall Street security I am not familiar with the property. It appears to be one of a number which are seeking capital for development work.

S. Savannah, Ga.: I am told that the legal proceedings in the matter of the Sierra have not yet terminated. The principal officers are still in New Mexico and I am unable to reach them.

V. New York: I would gladly advise you regarding the matter if I could, but know of none at present that I could recommend. Perhaps if you were a little more definite with the proposition I could do better.

M. Omaha, Neb.: I do not advise on mining stocks unless they are listed on the exchanges. As far as I can learn the company to which you refer does not offer an attractive investment but simply a speculative proposition.

X. Y. Z., Newark, N. J.: 1. I would not sacrifice my Havana Tobacco. The strength of the bonds and

the stock as well as of all the stocks controlled by the American Tobacco Company is regarded as significant. 2. If difficulty continues write me again.

S. Eufaula, Okla.: I do not wonder that your letters were not answered. Your address is almost undecipherable. If you will write your address plainly and clearly to the parties and you fail to hear from them, please advise me.

R. Indianapolis, Ind.: The future of the Wabash-Pittsburgh Terminal 2a is still in doubt, and for this reason the purchase of additional bonds might involve speculative risk. It is the general impression that plans are under way which will be advantageous to the property, but they are not yet disclosed.

R. Winterset, Iowa: I know of no way by which you can arrive at a safe conclusion as to the value of such mining stocks. For the most part they are highly speculative as their funds are largely employed in work of development. It is always safer to buy a dividend-payer and one listed on the Stock Exchange.

B. Delhi, O.: The steamship business during the past year was very poor and brought little comfort to holders of Int. Mer. Marine securities, but the outlook is said to be better and with a general return of prosperity the stock should rise sympathetically with the rest of the market and give you a larger profit.

B. Bayonne, N. J.: If it were a Wall Street proposition I could answer with knowledge of the situation, but it is obvious that it is largely a private enterprise dependent for success upon the enterprise and ability of the management in meeting constantly growing competition. The property is in competent hands.

R. Chicago, Ill.: 1. I called attention to the possibilities of American Ice when it sold at about half the present price. That was, of course, the time to buy, though it may not be dear at present. That depends somewhat on the weather this summer. 2. Central Leather or Corn Products Refining looks as attractive as Beet Sugar. 3. A 50-point margin ought to be sufficient at any time.

T. Cincinnati: 1. It is the consensus of opinion among experienced financiers that the market after such a long continued rise is more likely to recede than to advance. 2. I think your plan is excellent, and on a recession the securities recommended in Hache's list would doubtless yield a profit, though I do not regard them as better than many other industrials, to which I have called attention from time to time.

D. St. Louis, Mo.: C. C. C. and St. L. appears to be earning more than sufficient to pay 5 per cent. on the stock if it were not expending an unusual and apparently an extraordinary amount on maintenance and improvement. It has possibilities as great as almost any of the Vanderbilt lines; but as you say, it is not paying dividends at present and for that reason it might not be advisable to sell a good dividend payer to buy the stock on its speculative opportunities.

J. O., Detroit, Mich.: 1. It would be unwise for you to put your money in a second mortgage on such unimproved property as you describe. 2. First mortgages, netting from 5 to 6 per cent., with the principal and interest collected and remitted free of charge, are offered by the People's Trust and Savings Bank, Clinton, Ia. Communicate with the trust company if you wish full particulars.

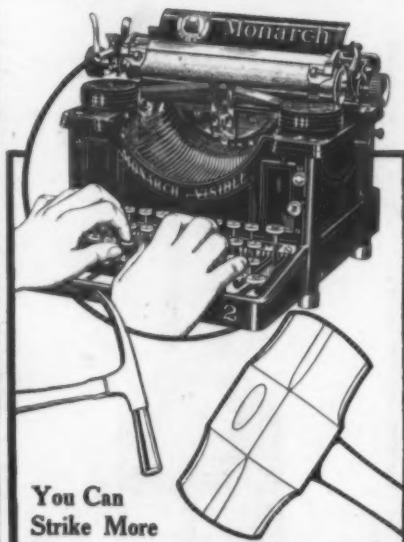
B. Bennington, Vt.: 1. If you will limit your investments absolutely to the same kind of securities that the law compels insurance companies, savings banks, trustees and bankers to buy you will run very little risk of loss. 2. Many firms make a specialty of these bonds and if you will write to the William R. Compton Co., Dept. L, Merchants-Laclede Building, St. Louis, Mo., for their bond list and booklet on tax bonds you can look them over and see what rate of interest the securities will yield.

C. Louisville, Ky.: First-class mortgages on improved real estate in a growing locality are well regarded, and also mortgages on improved farming properties. It is always well to ask for references and to make inquiry of the latter, especially if they are banks. William C. McLellan, Commercial Bank Building, Houston, Texas, for instance, offers 8 per cent. first mortgages on improved Houston real estate and advises me that he gives the best of bank references. F. O. Holland, New York Block, Seattle, Washington, offers 7 and 8 per cent. first mortgage loans on improved Seattle real estate and invites my readers to write for particulars and references.

G. W., Rochester, N. Y.: 1. The sluggishness of Great Northern is probably due to the belief that it is to have increasing competition. 2. National Lead pref., Biscuit pref. and American Cotton Oil pref. are all a good business man's investment. I do not regard them as better than other pref. industrials like Central Leather, Corn Products Refining and American Chicle. The last mentioned is probably as safe as any. 3. With the general improvement in business conditions better prices can be expected for Corn Products Refining common, Central Leather common, Va.-Car. Chem. and Havana Tobacco.

C. Kansas City, Mo.: M. K. and T. common has had a decided advance and does not look as attractive at present as Kansas City So. common. The rise in Steel common has been a puzzle to those who know the real nature of the depression in the iron trade. I still believe that stocks are more liable to decline than to make a much greater advance. On declines the low-priced dividend payers would be the best purchase. Among these I include Ontario and Western, M. K. and T. pref., Kansas City Southern pref., and Amalgamated. Among the cheaper stocks, not dividend payers, Corn Products Refining, American Ice, and Allis-Chalmers pref.

F. Albany, N. Y.: 1. The person you refer to was arrested for organizing a bogus Marconi Wireless



You Can Strike More Blows in a Day With a Tack Hammer Than With a Sledge

and on exactly the same principle the operator can write more words in a day with a Monarch than with an ordinary heavy-working machine.

Monarch Light Touch

the greatest advance in typewriter construction since visible writing, means increased efficiency and greater output per machine, reducing the cost of typewriting to the employer.

Let us demonstrate this and the many other Monarch advantages. Write for illustrated descriptive literature.

The Monarch Typewriter Company

Executive Offices: Monarch Typewriter Building 300 Broadway, New York

Canadian Offices: Toronto and Montreal.

Branches and dealers throughout the world.

stock swindling game. A number of wireless schemes have been seeking publicity, but, as I have often said, no wireless system has a monopoly, and any number of companies may therefore be organized. 2. It would be much better if you would buy, at a reasonable opportunity, when stocks decline, some security listed on the exchange, though there are curb securities that occasionally yield a handsome profit. During the panic, when New York Transportation sold at \$2 a share and Manhattan Transit at about \$1, I referred to the fact that they were attractive purely as a speculative venture and they have since doubled in value. Many curb stocks, however, are of such a character that I would not advise their purchase. 3. Manhattan Transit has advanced recently from 2 to 2½ and 2¾. Twenty-five shares would cost you from \$50 to \$75 according to the market price. 4. You can buy small lots of any stock on the curb or any of the exchanges through J. F. Pierson, Jr., Co., 66 Broadway, New York, members of the New York Stock Exchange, a firm that makes a specialty of fractional lots. Write to the concern for their "Circular A-22" with information for speculators and investors.

New York, May 13, 1909. JASPER.

TRAVEL

AROUND THE WORLD CRUISE

By S. S. ARABIC, 16,000 tons, Oct. 16, \$650 up

30 TOURS TO EUROPE \$270 UP

FRANK C. CLARK, - Times Building, N. Y.

PATENTS

PATENTS THAT PAY. Protect your Idea! Two Books free: "Fortunes in Patents—What and How to Invent"; 61-page Guide Book. Free search of the Pat. Off. records. E. E. Vrooman, 1162 F St., Washington, D. C.

PATENTS SECURED. Inventor's Pocket Companion free. Send description for free opinion as to patentability. W. N. Roach, Jr., Room 57, Metzgerott Building, Washington, D. C.

SUN-BONNETS

THIS SEASON'S FAD, WHITE SUN-BONNETS, ideal for the country or seashore, light and cool, neat and easily laundered. Three sizes—children, 25c., misses, 30c., ladies, 35c., postpaid. F. White & Co., Thoroughfare Bldg., Broadway and 57th Street, New York.

FOR MEN

DR. MEYER'S DETACHABLE SACK SUSPENSORY. A complete departure from the old style; comfortable, clean, efficient; two detachable sacks with each outfit. Free illustrated booklet. Meyer Manufacturing Company, 71 Park Place, Watertown, New York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MAKE MONEY

in oil. "Turning Grease into Gold" tells how. My booklet free upon request.

MARK E. DAVIS, 1004 Broadway, Oakland, Calif.

forfeiting at \$100 machines, Races, Cards, Dice. Don't pay big prices. Get wise. Circular Free. Hammond R. Co., Box 116, Hammond, Ind.

MAGIC POCKET TRICK FREE

Catalogue included, send 1c. stamps.

CO., Dept. 31, 270 W. 39th St., New York

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

WE START YOU in a permanent business with us and furnish everything. Full course of instruction Free. We are manufacturers and have a new plan in the Mail Order Line. Large Profits. Small Capital. You pay us in three months and make big profit. References given. Sworn Statements. Summer Leaders. PEASE MFG. CO., 1501 Pease Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.



A STEAMBOAT DISASTER THAT THRILLED THE COUNTRY 50 YEARS AGO. DESTRUCTION OF THE PACKET BOAT "ST. NICHOLAS," NEAR INLAND SIXTY, MISSISSIPPI RIVER, IN MAY, 1859, WITH A LOSS OF SIXTY LIVES—CAPTAIN MAC MULLEN, AS SHOWN IN THE PICTURE, IS BEING CRUSHED TO DEATH.

Reproduced from Leslie's Weekly, May 21, 1859, and copyrighted.

Liqueur Pères Chartreux

GREEN
AND
YELLOW



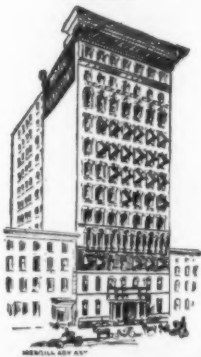
GREEN
AND
YELLOW

The original and genuine Chartreuse has always been and still is made by the Carthusian Monks (Pères Chartreux), who, since their expulsion from France, have been located at Tarragona, Spain; and, although the old labels and insignia originated by the Monks have been adjudged by the Federal Courts of this country to be still the exclusive property of the Monks, their world-renowned product is now always known as "Liqueur Pères Chartreux."

At first-class Wine Merchants, Grocers, Hotels, Cafés,
Batter & Co., 45 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Sole Agents for United States.

THE HOTEL PIERREPONT

West 32d Street and Broadway
NEW YORK
FIREPROOF



QUIET, REFINED and MODERN

European Plan
The rates are \$2.50 and \$3.00 per day for a single room
and bath; \$4.00, \$5.00 and \$6.00 per day for two rooms
and bath; \$6.00, \$7.00 and \$8.00 per day for three rooms
and bath.

HARRY L. BROWN
of Hotel Victoria, Boston, and Islesboro Inn.

IN ARIZONA.

Tourist—"Did you say Mr. Tenderfoot died of lead poisoning?"
Alkali Arthur—"No. He died of lead puncturing. The poison he took only made him noisy."—Exchange.



JOHN JAMESON
★ ★ ★
WHISKEY

For Sale Everywhere
W. A. TAYLOR & CO.,
Sole Agents, New York

Business Chances Abroad.

IN CONSEQUENCE of the large number of earthquake-proof houses now in the course of construction at Messina, Consul Crowninshield, of Naples, suggests that there will soon be an excellent opportunity of placing insurance in Southern Italy. All classes of Italians fear seismic disturbances, and insurance against this danger will be eagerly looked for as soon as rebuilding the destroyed cities begins. American steel and concrete constructed houses are looked upon as the nearest approach to indestructible edifices, and it seems probable that such houses will be in great demand if insured as suggested. The builder might find it worth while to insure his own work, thus combining the business of construction with insurance, and doubtless orders for this class of work could be more readily obtained if insurance were guaranteed.

THE ATTENTION of American manufacturers and exporters of cottonseed oil is invited by Consul Young, of Saloniki, to the market opening in Turkey. In 1907 the olive crop in the regions which supply Turkey with olive oil was very scant and local importing houses found themselves unable to supply the demand. Quotations on olive oil increased thirty per cent. over the normal rate, and local houses were searching vainly for a substitute. Edible oils of all sorts are in great demand in Turkey. In 1908, when the olive crop failed totally, the government prohibition on the importation of cottonseed oil was removed. Large orders went to England and a few to America. Comparison proved the American product superior to the English. A little care on the part of American firms in the exportation to, and the filling of orders from, Turkey will establish for them a splendid market, as the Turks are being slowly weaned from the use of olive oil to the use of the cottonseed product.

Special Prizes for Photos.

ATTENTION is called to four new special pictorial contests for 1909, in which the readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY are invited to engage. A prize of \$10 will be given for the best Decoration Day picture arriving not later than May 1st; a prize of \$10 for the picture sent in by June 1st with most truly expressive spirit and significance of the Fourth of July; a prize of \$10 for the finest Thanksgiving Day picture reaching us not later than November 1st, and a prize of \$10 for the most attractive Christmas picture furnished us by November 10th.

Our amateur photo prize contest has long been one of the successful features of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. The publishers have decided to establish an additional contest in which professionals, too, may take part. LESLIE'S WEEKLY will give a prize of \$10 for the best picture with *News* value furnished by any amateur or professional. For every other *News* picture accepted for use \$2 will be paid. All photographs should be accompanied by a very brief statement of the events depicted, for explanation, but not for publication.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY was the first publication in the United States to offer prizes for the best work of amateur photographers. We offer a prize of \$5 for the best amateur photograph received by us in each weekly contest; a second prize of \$3 for the picture next in merit; and a prize of \$2 for the one which is third in point of excellence, the competition to be based on the originality of the subject and the perfection of the photograph. Preference will be given to unique and original work and to that which bears a special relation to news events. We invite all amateurs to enter this contest. A contestant may submit any number of photographs at one time. Photographs may be mounted or unmounted, and will be returned if stamps are sent for this purpose with a request for their return. All photographs entered in the contest and not prize-winners will be subject to our use unless otherwise directed, and \$1 will be paid for each photograph we may use. No copyrighted photographs will be received, nor such as have been published or offered elsewhere. Many photographs are received, and those accepted will be utilized as soon as possible. Contestants should be patient. No writing except the name and address of the sender should appear on the back of the photograph, except when letter postage is paid, and in every instance care must be taken to use the proper amount of postage. Photographs must be entered by the makers. Silver paper with a glossy finish should be used when possible. Mat-surface paper is not suitable for reproduction. Photographs entered are not always used. They are subject to return if they are ultimately found unavailable in making up the photographic contest. Preference is always given to pictures of recent current events of importance, for the news feature is one of the chief elements in selecting the prize-winners. The contest is open to all readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY, whether subscribers or not. All photographs accepted and paid for by LESLIE'S WEEKLY become its property and therefore will not be returned.

The above competitions are open freely to all who may desire to compete, without charge or consideration of any kind. Prospective contestants need not be subscribers for the publication in order to be entitled to compete for the prizes offered.

N. B.—All communications should be specifically addressed to "Leslie's Weekly, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York." When the address is not fully given, communications sometimes go to "Leslie's Magazine" or other publications having no connection with LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

NOTE TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.

The value of the photographs which many of our correspondents send us is greatly impaired by their failure to provide adequate captions. Every print submitted should have written on the back, legibly, but lightly, in lead pencil, besides the name and address of the photographer, a full descriptive caption telling briefly just what that particular picture represents. For example, a photograph of a street swept by a fire, or a cyclone, should bear a description identifying the buildings shown, giving the name of the street, and indicating any particularly noteworthy feature of the scene. Do not be afraid of making your captions too full. We can condense them. The name of the party to whom payment for the photograph must be made should always be plainly indicated on back of photograph.



HERE'S a cigar I want every reader of LESLIE'S WEEKLY, who is a smoker, to give a trial.

It is called "PERFECTISSIMES," and is all the name implies—superlatively perfect. The filler is the finest quality of Genuine Imported Havana, grown and cured in the Vuelta Abajo district of Cuba, and the wrapper is the

highest mark of Genuine Imported Sumatra. One of the characteristics of the "PERFECTISSIMES" is that the ash remains in a solid mass, and is not continually covering your clothing with a shower of fine particles.

It is entirely hand-made by expert workmen in my factory where sanitary conditions prevail.

The illustration (reduced) on the left is a "PERFECTISSIMES" cut in quarters with the inside of the cigar spread out to show that it really is Long Filler, and the one on the right (also reduced) is the same cigar re-wrapped and partly smoked to show the long steel-gray ash and to further prove the Long Filler. Length of "PERFECTISSIMES" is 4 1/2 inches—a long, cool smoke—you'll like it.

My object is to secure permanent customers, and you can readily see how utterly foolish it would be for me to send you cigars that are not fully up to my representation.

I have put the price down to the lowest possible figure based on a strictly cash business. By this method of selling I avoid all bad debts, which you know, as well as I do, are bound to accumulate under a credit system. I also avoid the expense of an office force. I am located in a small town where operating expenses are much lower than in a large city. These savings make it possible for me to give you full value for your money.

I have no "SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY OFFERS," "SCHEMES" nor "PREMIUMS"—nothing but a really good cigar with nothing but a fair factory profit added to cost of production.

These cigars will cost you only \$3.00 per 50, delivered (mail or express), if you find them to be up to my representation—otherwise I positively guarantee to refund your money without any unpleasant correspondence or offer of substitution. Please indicate which you prefer—Light, Dark or Medium.

JOSEPH H. RUGG

745 Market Street

ESTABLISHED 1843

Blairsville, Penna.

Rider Agents Wanted

in each town to ride and exhibit sample 1909 model. Write for Special Offer. Finest Guaranteed **\$10 to \$27** 1909 Models and Puncture-Proof tires. 1907 & 1908 Models all of best makes **\$7 to \$12** 500 Second-Hand Wheels **\$3 to \$8** All makes and models, good as new. Great Factory Clearing Sale. We Ship On Approval without a cent deposit, pay the freight and allow **TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL.** Tires, coaster-brakes, parts, repairs and sundries, half-price. Do not buy till you get our catalogs and offer. Write now. MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. C-273 Chicago

ME-GRIM-INE

FOR ALL FORMS OF
HEADACHE AND NEURALGIA
Write for a Free Trial Box.
The DR. WHITEHALL MEGRIMINE CO.,
(Sold by Druggists) SOUTH BEND, IND.
Estab. 1838

**HARTSHORN
SHADE ROLLERS**
Bear the script name of
Stewart Hartshorn on label.
Get "Improved," no tacks required.
Wood Rollers Tin Rollers

HOTEL EARLINGTON

55 West 27th Street
Near Broadway, New York

THIS well known, absolutely fire-proof hotel, after being entirely renovated, redecorated and fitted up complete with new plumbing, has now reopened.

Rates from \$1.00 and up
With Bath, \$2.00 and up
Special rates by the season or year for permanent guests.

A special feature will be the cuisine, both in the dining room and in the new cafe for ladies and gentlemen. A la Carte and Table d'Hôte.

Hotel under the management of
GUERNEY E. WEBB.
Formerly of the Ansonia.

FOR MEN OF BRAINS Cortez CIGARS —MADE AT KEY WEST—

AGENTS ARE COINING MONEY
Selling these new PATENTED POSITIVE TENSION SCISSORS. No other house sells them. Can't be bought in stores. V. O. Gleason sold 52 pairs first three hours, made \$12.50. You can do it. Write today and let us prove it. We show how to make \$3 to \$10 daily. Experience unnecessary. OUTFIT FREE.
THOMAS MFG. CO., 1931 Barney Bldg., Dayton, O.

First aid to the host.
Fine at meal time
—all times.

BLATZ
BEER
MILWAUKEE

The one notable
achievement in brewing.
The veritable fulfillment of
beer character, quality and
healthfulness.

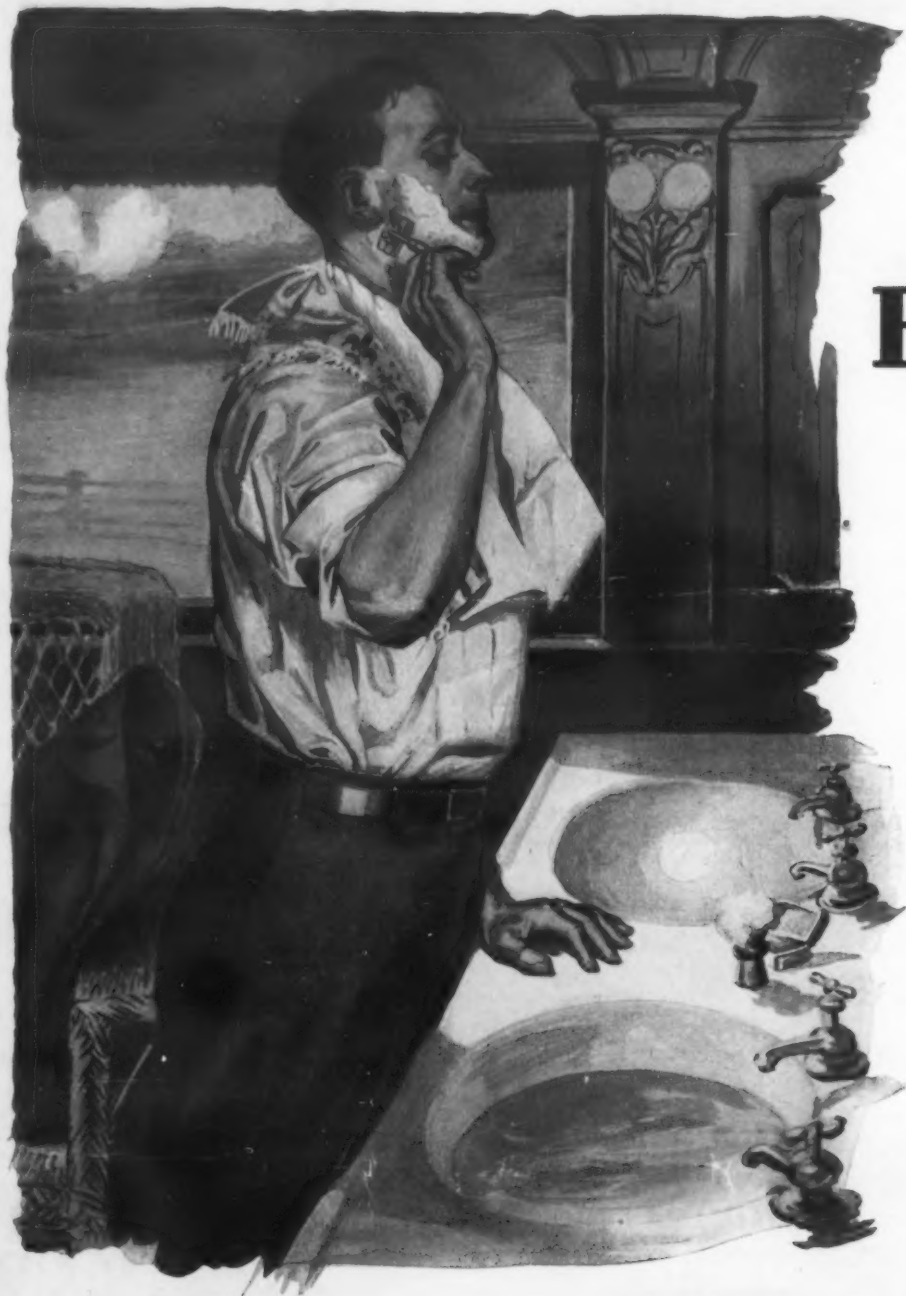
Always the same
Good Old Blatz.

Ask for it at the Club, Cafe or Buffet.
Insist on "Blatz."

Correspondence invited direct.

VAL. BLATZ BREWING CO., MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Write the Val. Blatz Brewing Co., mentioning this paper, for their interesting booklet entitled "A Genial Philosopher."



Always and Everywhere Ready to Shave

Around a curve—over a bump—whether your hand is shaky or firm—the little Keen Kutter Safety Razor shaves steadily on, without a skip, or a jump, smoothly, comfortably, easily.

The only perfectly adjusted safety razor that shaves right, no matter how you hold it—the



Traveling Set
No. K-2—Silver Plated in genuine Black Leather Case, \$6.50.
No. K-4—Gold Plated in genuine English Pigskin Case, \$12.00.



KEEN KUTTER Safety Razor

The blade is not a wafer blade—that is why it is so steady. It never jumps or springs. It is thick enough to take a smooth, fine edge and hold it through many a shave. Its quality is the famous guaranteed Keen Kutter Quality that means perfection or money back.

Its adjustment is so accurate that it shaves with a smooth, diagonal stroke that never pulls, never scrapes, and, without practice, you rival the most skillful barber.

The traveling set contains metal cases with brush and soap and a dozen blades ready for shaving on train or boat, at home or hotel, whenever and wherever you wish.

The home set is also furnished with a dozen blades.

At any time—if unsatisfactory your dealer will refund the money. This is the Keen Kutter guarantee.

If not at your dealer's write us.

SIMMONS HARDWARE COMPANY (Inc.)
St. Louis and New York, U. S. A.

Home Set
No. K-1—Silver Plated in genuine Black Leather Case, \$3.50.
No. K-3—Gold Plated in genuine English Pigskin Case, \$5.00.

